The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 15 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year ($2 clubs), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1874. NO. 134.

FIRST EDITION

THE RESULT.

In all battles the result is the main thing. WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY has been chosen by his fellow-citizens as the next Mayor of Pittsburgh—the balance of the Republican city ticket has also been elected, and we are fully satisfied with the outcome. Mr. MCCARTHY has, during his brief canvass, been subjected to many misconstructions and unjust judgments; but those who who know him best are confident that, as in the past he has submitted cheerfully to whatever misapprehensions and misrepresentations he has been called upon to bear, so in the future, he will by the character of his work demonstrate, in the important office to which he has been chosen, his thorough intellectual and moral fitness for the discharge of its duties and obligations—and the same may be said with regard to the gentlemen respectively elected as City Treasurer and City Controller.

—In Allegheny City the struggle resulted in the election of Mr. ORMSBY PHILLIPS, the Independent Republican candidate, over Mr. SMITH, the regular Republican nominee, and FARLEY, the guerrilla Democratic candidate. Mr. PHILLIPS will probably answer the expectations of the people, and administer the duties of the Mayoralty with a sincere eye to the public good. Still, the particular lesson which the Allegheny election teaches is, that personal jealousies and dissensions among Republicans constitute a poor political investment.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1874.

Stokley is elected by twelve thousand majority.

By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—At the Mayor's office and the police telegraph office, the general impression is that Stokley has been re-elected Mayor by about 10,000 majority. The few scattering returns thus far received show that the Republican wards generally give Stokley a majority, though much reduced from former years. Returns from the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards give Stokley 15,445 and McClure 12,129.

Twenty wards have been heard from, giving Stokley 6,890 majority. The Republican candidates for City Solicitor and Receiver of Taxes are elected by about the same vote.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1874.

Patterson is elected by at least two hundred majority, probably four hundred.

JOHNSTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., February 17, 1874.

Bowman, Republican, is elected Burgess by two hundred and sixteen majority.

READING.

READING, PA., February 17.—The Democrats elect an Auditor.

ALTOONA.

ALTOONA, PA., February 17.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected here.

WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, February 17.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected.

WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, February 17.—The Democrats elect a Mayor in this place.

ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, February 17.—A Democratic Mayor is elected here.

EASTON.

EASTON, February 17.—The Republicans elect their candidate for Mayor.

OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., February 17, 1874.

Returns from four wards show Foster about two hundred ahead for Mayor. The lady candidates for School Directors were badly defeated.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., February 17, 1874.

Henry Rawle, largely identified with the iron and railroad interests of this city and section, was to-day elected Mayor of Erie city, by a large and very creditable majority, after a sharp fight. A most worthy and highly esteemed citizen, the city honoring herself in thus honoring him.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Columbus, Ohio.

By Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 17.—About 300 persons, mostly ladies, met in City Hall this morning to organize for the temperance war. Mrs. L. V. Deselem was chosen President, and Mrs. Tremaine, Secretary. An executive committee, consisting of one lady from each church, was chosen. A proposition to appoint on this committee representatives of temperance organizations was disagreed to, it being stated that Dio Lewis was opposed to such a course, as he was fully satisfied that this was a work for churches rather than for secret organizations. It was resolved to hold a prayer meeting each morning, but to make no active demonstrations until next Tuesday, when Dr. Lewis will return here, as he says, to take command of the forces and remain until the capital city is regenerated.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 17.—The Ladies' Temperance Union made a flank movement on the non-union element this morning, by quietly assembling at the Presbyterian church at 12 o'clock, to the number of seventy, whence all reporters and persons not members of the union were excluded. After their arrest preliminary arrangements were effected, they moved to Johnston's saloon, in the eastern part of the city, who met them kindly, but positively declined to sign the pledge. Several hymns were sung, and prayers were then offered up that bedimmed many eyes. From this point they moved on to Leonard Carl's saloon, on Chestnut street. Here the doors were closed and devotional exercises held on the sidewalk and street. By this time the crowd had increased to several hundred. At this hour, two o'clock, services are being held in the street in front of Casper Lammann's saloon, which is closed. The movements so far to-day are exceedingly quiet and orderly. The boisterous manner shown by the bummers yesterday seems to have subsided. As yet, no effect has been produced upon any of the saloon proprietors.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 17.—A grand and enthusiastic rally to sustain the woman's temperance movement in this city was held at Mozart Hall this evening. The crowd was unanimous. Many were turned away for want of standing room. Hon. S. B. Difendaefer, a prominent coal merchant, presided, and with several ministers, including many prominent citizens, made short and effective speeches giving the utmost encouragement to the movement. The general sympathy, outside of saloon proprietors, is in favor of a continued and vigorous prosecution of the work. It was resolved to organize a stock company, with a capital of $25,000, to aid and prosecute the movement. The subscription was lively, and the full amount is likely soon to be raised. The manner in which the bummers undertook to suppress the movement has signally failed. It created renewed sympathy in favor of the movement, and the work goes on with indications of success.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The trial of the injunction against the praying women began in Hillsboro to-day. The day was occupied by the argument of counsel for the women. No result was reached. The temperance crusade is still extending in Ohio and Indiana.

The saloon keepers in Springfield held a meeting and resolved on selling liquor to be drank on the premises, which is contrary to law.

Dio Lewis visited Washington Court House, which was the second place in which the system was tried and where the ladies have secured a complete victory. The day was spent in rejoicing.

At Xenia Jacob Klein, a saloon keeper, was fined to the full extent of the law for using obscene language to some of the praying ladies.

Ripley.

RIPLEY, O., February 17. The ladies have been out the various pikes for a mile or two to-day. The saloons are too far away to be effectually operated on under the present system, but some of them are asking for terms, and the ladies do not intend relaxing their efforts until all give up. The whisky element is trying to get off a big bluff in the shape of a scarecrow prosecution against these who reported the Lutheran minister as addicted to drink and profanity. It is no go, however, for his character is too well known, and agitation only develops new facts against him. This minister, after acting a contemptible part, now talks of suing the women for $10,000 in way of character. This may result in interesting developments.

Fears for the Safety of the Dictator.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 17.—The United States steamer Juniata has put into Tibee for coal. She parted from her convoy, the monitor Dictator, on the night of the 13th, in the gale off Charleston. The Juniata sent up rockets, but lost sight of her in a few minutes, and has been searching the coast ever since, but has seen nothing of her. Savannah was agreed upon as a rendezvous, and it is feared that the Dictator is lost.

The Great Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1874.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing the annual report of the Superintendent of Coast Surveys. Referred.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the petition of bankers and business men of St. Louis, deprecating any increase in the volume of currency, and favoring a speedy return to specie payment.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to increase the Pay Department of the army. It provides for establishing the number of paymasters at fifty, instead of sixty; said paymasters to have the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and provides, also, for repealing so much of the 18th section of the act of July 28th, 1866, as relates to persons from whom said paymasters shall be selected. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of all those heretofore dropped therefrom because of participating in the rebellion. Referred.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill providing that fifty-three dollars shall be paid to every Cherokee Indian now living east of the Mississippi river who shall join his tribe west of said river, being an amendment of the act of July 29, 1848.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to further protect polls in the election of President, Vice President and Members of Congress. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the patentee of the safety ballot-box for the use of the box at the polls throughout the United States in the election of President, Vice President and Members of Congress; provided that the power to use, and the cost thereof, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per box. Referred.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition in regard to the customs revenue service, signed by merchants and importers of New York city, in which they speak of needed reforms in that service and urge the passage of Senator Fenton's bill, which they believe will remedy, in a great measure, the evils complained of. Referred.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill to pay for certain salt works destroyed in 1862 by United States troops in Clay county, Kentucky. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BOGY submitted a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that hereafter all banks shall be organized or chartered by States, each State to decide the question as to the number of banks and capital required for its legitimate wants, and each to provide such guarantees to depositors as may be deemed proper; all banks to be organized under the provisions of the law requiring a deposit of bonds as now provided for national banks, and the federal government to have the keeping of such bonds and the issuing of currency, and to be responsible for the redemption of the circulation. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following was passed: A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail medical officers of the army to inquire and report upon the causes of epidemic cholera.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. Buckingham, to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MERRIMON moved an amendment to instruct that committee to report, as soon as practicable, a bill providing for an increase of national bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof should not exceed $400,000,000.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Merrimon, providing for the redemption of the whole body of national bank currency in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States. He said he hoped the motion to recommit would be adopted. The best way to dispose of this whole question was to refer it back to the committee and get its views on the subject.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said the question to recommit carried with it the question as to whether there should be expansion or contraction of the currency. He could see nothing to be gained by a recommittal, as the committee must report upon the same subject, and the whole debate would be gone over again. The effect of the motion to recommit was practically to waive the question before the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped this bill would be stripped of all things thrown around it, and passed as reported by the committee. The other questions could be determined afterwards.

Mr. CAMERON believed the country would resume specie payment in due time. Give the people time to work out their necessities, and specie payment would be resumed. The country could soon resume if these greenbacks were out of the way, and he proposed by his substitute to take them out of the way.

Mr. MORTON opposed the motion to refer. He said there was no excuse for the proposition to take twenty-five millions from New England and give it to the West and South, except upon the principle that the currency of the country was not to be increased at all. If this national banking system could not be adjusted to the wants of the whole country, it must give way. He had no idea that the proposition to take money from New England to distribute in the West and South would ever become a law.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was disposed to give the South and West more banks, but he would vote to take fifty million dollars from New England and give it to other sections before he would vote to increase an irredeemable paper currency one dollar.

Mr. THURMAN said it had been said the American people were eminently practical, but he was sorry the same could not be said of the Senate of the United States. The world would not let any single measure of the committe go through, but loaded it with all sorts of propositions on the general subject. The committee was fully competent to act upon each subject separately, and one should not thus be loaded down with others. He favored the recommittal of the whole matter. The currency was to be stable and was to be elastic; to be stable—that is, to be fixed, and to be elastic—that is, it is not to be fixed. [Laughter.] He had never heard of such a thing since General Jackson's famous letter that a judicious tariff captured Pennsylvania. He did not believe in instructing the committee, but deemed the subject to be recommitted without instructions.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the Clerk of the War Department to issue warrants on the Treasury. Passed.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, from the same committee, reported a bill transferring the military prison from Rock Island to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After an hour's discussion, the bill passed.

The House then took up the contested election case from the Third Congressional district of Kansas, the majority report being that W. Wilshire is entitled *prima facie* to a seat, and that of the minority being to recommend the matter, with instructions, to the Committee on Elections, to make a report on its merits.

After three hours' debate, the resolution of the minority to recommit was rejected—yeas 116, nays 117.

The resolution declaring Wilshire entitled *prima facie* to a seat, was then adopted—yeas 118, nays 96.

A motion to reconsider and lay on the table having been made, in order to make the last vote final, dilatory motions were interposed on the Democratic side, with the explanation that they wanted the matter to go over till to-morrow. During the first call of the roll which was on a motion to adjourn over till Friday, there was a general thinning out of members. Many started down town, others repaired to the restaurant to fortify themselves for the contingency of an all night session, while Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who had made the motion to reconsider, gave evidence of his determination to fight it out on that line if it took all night, by having his dinner brought to his desk. Almost all the seats were vacated, and members who remained in the hall collected in groups discussing the situation and how to avoid the threatened dead lock. The Speaker was the center figure of one of the groups, and it may be assumed that he counseled a compromise; while Mr. Cox was the central figure of another group, as he had changed his vote on the resolution and had voted with the majority; so that if Mr. Butler should withdraw his vote to reconsider, Mr. Cox was in position to renew it. The vote for adjournment, until Friday, showed that no quorum was present, and the Speaker stated that in that condition of the House no motions were in order, except to adjourn, or for a call of the House. Both motions were made on the Democratic, and one on the Republican side. The vote was first taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was defeated by 67 yeas to 74 nays. The motion for a call of the House was then taken by a standing vote, and it appeared to be defeated—67 yeas to 70 nays. It was then taken by tellers, and was again defeated—yeas 67, nays 73.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, voted by tellers to adjourn—yeas 72, nays 70.

Mr. PLATT, who had moved the call of the House, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, and they were ordered. On the vote by yeas and nays, the motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 87, nays 81. Adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cleveland and Mount Vernon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., February 17, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Mount Vernon Railroad, held here to-day, Thomas D. Messler, of Pittsburgh, was elected President, to fill the vacancy of Judge Hurd. The Board of Directors are now Thomas D. Messler, George B. Roberts, William Thaw, H. J. Jewett, Samuel Israel, Charles Cooper, William Orr, M. White, and S. Carpenter.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN SING SING.

Twenty-six Places of Business Destroyed.

A Loss of One Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 17.—A large fire is raging at Sing Sing. Two blocks, including Olive Hall, are burned, and another block is now in flames. Engines have been sent for in the neighboring villages.

NEW YORK, February 17.—A White Plains dispatch says the loss by the fire at Sing Sing is already two hundred thousand dollars. Two newspaper offices, the *Register* and *Republic*, and a number of stores and dwellings are burned.

SING SING, February 17.—The fire here this morning broke out in Olive Hall, and before it was got under control destroyed twenty-six places of business, principally on Main, Spring and Leonard streets, and Central avenue. Most of the buildings were of wood. Olive Hall was a new brick structure, four stories high. The fire originated from a heater in Olive Hall. The loss is $115,000; insurance $77,000.

MARDI GRAS.

Celebration at Memphis, New Orleans and Evansville—The Carnival a Success.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Banks are closed and there are no markets. The carnival procession to-day was unique. The King and several hundred mounted attendants were Orientally arrayed with helmets and cuirasses of gold and steel. The Persian contingent of infantry and artillery, King Boabdilla and escort and the King's Own made a grand display. After the King's Krewe procession at night was an extensive affair. The envoys to the Court of Comus were from the old and new world. There were twenty-three cars, containing ninety-five figures, on each car a group of figures typical of one of the countries of the world. The streets were gay and, along the line of procession, were crowded with spectators. The weather was warm and cloudy all day, but no rain. February 75°. After the King's Krewe procession the King Boabdilla and the Shah left the St. Charles Hotel with a body guard of a hundred and fifty mail-clad warriors. The potentates, in palanquins borne by Moorish slaves, visited the King's Own and Mystick Krewe balls, and thence to Exposition Hall, where a grand reception was held. The carnival was a great success.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—It has been raining continuously since three o'clock this morning, but, despite the inclemency of the weather, the streets are filled with maskers and citizens. The city is crowded with visitors, and as the weather clears up, the procession of the Memphi and Mystick Krewe will be postponed.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—Despite the light rain which fell during the forenoon of thirty days this morning, the streets, about four o'clock, after the rain had ceased, King Momus, with a large retinue, appeared upon the streets, which were lined with spectators and filled with maskers. The king was seated upon a rough chariot filled with his retainers, and followed by a long procession of cavaliers and knights, representing various scenes of bacchanal and carnival scenes, conspicuous among which was a representation of the temperance crusade—women in meeting around a Teutonic beer-vender, who was dealing out beer. But the grand display was in the evening, comprising the cortege of the Memphi. The procession included eleven elaborate cars, representing scenes from ancient Egypt. After traversing the principal streets, the Memphi proceeded to the new Memphis theater, where the entertainment closed with a series of tableaux and a dry masque. Balls were also given in Exposition Hall, the Opera House, and other public halls. Despite the weather, the carnival was a grand success.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 17.—Mardi Gras was celebrated by a procession of about one thousand masks. The streets were thronged all along the line, which was several miles long. The masks were almost exclusively of a ludicrous character, a modern reproduction being elaborate. Three bands furnished the music. No disturbance occurred during the procession. King Comus was represented by a large pork packer. About five thousand strangers were in town. The St. George Hall was opened this evening for a most brilliant banquet and ball. About three hundred guests were present, a large number of them distinguished men of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

CUBA.

Engagement in the Central Department—Victory for the Spaniards.

HAVANA, February 17.—A heavy engagement has taken place in the Central Department, of which the Havana journals give the following account: General Basconer, with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery, attacked the main force of the insurgents near Naranjo. The latter were 1,000 strong, under Marcano. Sanda Ende, the Cuban Commander-in-Chief. The battle lasted seven hours and resulted in success for General Basconez. The Spaniards lost 50 killed and 304 wounded. The rebels had no prisoners. Their loss is not given. The insurgents in the Central Department are setting fire to farm houses in all directions.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA.

A Municipal Controversy—Lawsuit in Prospect.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., February 17, 1874.

Quite a conflict has been going on between the Board of Education of Donegal township and that of this borough, about a lot at this place which the township board sold a short time before the incorporating of the town. Since being elected, the borough board claim they had no right to do this, because of the ground being donated to the town for school purposes. The matter will come before the court.

CRIMES.

The Monongahela Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 17, 1874.

A true bill having been found against Behanna and McElhattan, charged with the murder of Carroll at Monongahela City, the case was called this morning. After a good deal of difficulty, a jury was impanneled and the case opened by the District Attorney. Six witnesses were examined before the court adjourned. Behanna is charged with having struck the fatal blow, and McElhattan with having been an accessory.

Murderer Confesses and Hangs.

CONCORD, N. H., February 17.—Evans Northwood, the murderer, was hanged to-day. Northwood made a confession, admitting the killing of Georgiana Lovering, his niece, and of a young girl in the fall of 1850, and in detail tells the story of his useless and licentious life.

Composition of Felony.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The robbers of the Adams Express agent at Granby City, a few nights ago, have been discovered, the money recovered, and no prosecution will follow.

An Overdose of Laudanum.

CAIRO, February 17.—John H. Bennett, an engineer on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad died here last night from an overdose of laudanum. It is supposed he committed suicide.

Bond of Rush R. Sloane Forfeited.

CLEVELAND, February 17.—The *Herald's* special from Sandusky says that in the case of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company against Rush R. Sloane, the defendant failed to appear and his bond, forty-six thousand dollars, was declared forfeited. The excitement in regard to this matter is very great.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced to give the wages of labor a priority of payment over every other claim not secured by specific liens, and to compel all corporations to pay their employees on or before the fifteenth day each month the amount of wages due on the first of that month, under penalty of ten per cent. to be added to the debt. No stay of execution is to be allowed on judgments against corporations for the non-payment of wages.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—In the Senate this afternoon, the following bills were passed: House bill to prevent the adulteration of milk sold to cheese and butter factories; House bill to authorize the cancellation and the return of bonds deposited with the State Treasurer under the provisions of the Heasal Railroad law.

In the House, the memorial of Joseph A. Tucker and thirty-eight citizens of Athens county was presented, charging Charles H. Grosvenor, a member of the House from Athens county, with bribery and corruption in securing his election. The memorial asks that Grosvenor be expelled. It was referred to the Committee on Elections. The House bill providing a fine and imprisonment for engineers who fail to stop their trains at every railroad crossing, was passed. Bills were introduced to amend the eMtropolitan Police act of Columbus and Dayton so as to provide for the election of Police Commissioners at the April election; to authorize County Commissioners to levy tax to keep free turnpike roads in repair; to give marshals of villages authority to serve civil process.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Abolition of Pension Agencies.

Opposition of Commissioner of Pensions.

Columbia Bank Presents a War Claim.

Question of Remuneration for War Damage Discussed.

Reorganization of State Department.

Cutting Down Salaries of Officials.

Contracts for Mail Carriage.

Straw Bids and Exorbitant Compensation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1874.

Abolition of Pension Agencies.

Mr. Butler's bill for the abolition of pension agencies was first introduced three years ago, and failed as impracticable. The prevailing opinion is that agents are paid extraordinary salaries. The fact is, that they are allowed a gross compensation, out of which they pay their clerk hire, their rents and their own salaries. The maximum compensation of agents is $4,000, and thirty cents for each voucher prepared. The Commissioner thinks the scheme impracticable and would prove extremely embarrassing and annoying to the pensioners. There would be great delays and consequently he says it would be very unpopular. The pension also would find it difficult to obtain information. The question of economy, the Commissioner thinks doubtful. The agencies now number 24 agents, of whom there are sixty. Under the proposed system, a large force of clerks would be required, both in the office of the Commissioner and in the various Departments of the last fiscal year was twenty-nine millions, and the average expense of compensation less than one and five-eighths per cent. The gross compensation paid to the agent at Pittsburgh was entitled for the last fiscal year was $1,250.

Awards of Prize Money.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs had under consideration to-day a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to place on the list of prize cases the names of men who may have been inadvertently omitted, and to award prizes to them. The committee decided to report adversely upon the bill, on the ground that it would give the Secretary judicial as well as executive authority.

War Claim from Columbia, Pa.

The Committee on War Claims in the House has had referred to it a petition from the bank of Columbia, Pa., asking remuneration for the property destroyed by the Confederate forces in the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863. The petition opens up the discussion as to the right of the general government to pay claims for the destruction of property in the border States during the late war. The opponents of remuneration quote the Best claim for damages, which was vetoed by the President, and the claim of the Kentucky Salt Works, which was also considered adversely as against the payment. In order that no mistake may be made, the committee has decided to consult very prominent lawyers on the question.

Reorganization of State Department.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, the bill for the reorganization of the State Department was agreed upon, and it was decided that it should be reported at the next call of the committee in the House. The committee has made no very great changes in the bill, except that they have refused to place the Solicitor in charge of that department, instead of under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. The committee has also amended the bill so as to fix the compensation of the Chief Clerk at $2,500, instead of $3,000, and the heads of bureaus at $2,400, instead of $3,000.

The Wheeler-Hubbell Claim.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House to-day agreed to refer the Wheeler-Hubbell claim to the Committee on War Claims. Mr. Hubbell claims $90,000 for the use of the percussion fuse during the war. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill in his favor last session of Congress. Mr. Archer, of Maryland, who represented the minority of the committee, moved to reduce the appropriation to $33 000. His amendment was agreed to, but Mr. Hubbell declined to accept that amount, insisting that he was entitled to the larger amount, and will claim is one-fifth out of the whole. The committee has now decided to refer it to the Committee on War Claims.

Mail Service and Contracts.

In the general disposition on part of Congress to economize and to reduce expenses at all possible points, the Committee on Postoffices in both Houses have had their attention called to the matter of contracts for carrying the mails, especially on the routes in the Territories and in the far Western States. The fact is, that the cost of carrying the mails is rarely known to the public at large, nor is the amount of service paid for any of the routes definitely known. When bids are asked for and awarded, the contracts often are not given fair upon their face. But, unfortunately, the first bid is too often what is known as a "straw bid," which was never intended to be fulfilled, and then the contract goes to the next highest bidder; the latter in many cases having been instrumental in having the said straw bid put in with the purpose and intention of taking advantage of it for the benefit of his own pocket. A statement of one case will show clearly how the thing is done and how the people are deprived of the knowledge of the true cost of carrying the mails. In September, 1869, route No. 15,703 was advertised as follows; the contract to be from July 1st, 1870, to June 30, 1874:

"Route 15,703, from Boise City, by Silver City and Orgbee, to Winnemucca, 280 miles and back, six times a week, leave Boise City daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Winnemucca in three days. Leave Winnemucca daily at 6 A. M., and arrive at Boise City in three days. Proposals for service from Boise City by Silver City to Elko invited."

Under the above advertisement, bids were put in, and a contract was ordered, with A. H. Boomer, at $9,000 per annum. This was soon shown to be a straw bid, and could not be fulfilled, and on July 26, 1870, a contract for the same route was made with Fuller, Stuelfuss and Barlow, for three times a week service, at the rate of $33,000 per annum. On May 3d, 1871, the Postmaster General ordered four additional trips per week, to date from May 3d, 1871, at the rate of $44,000 per annum, making, in all, seven times a week service at $77,000 per annum. Winnemucca is on the Central Pacific Railroad. Boise City supplied once and a half week from Kelton, on the Central Pacific Road, 327 miles east, and there would not, therefore, seem to be any necessity for supplying that city from Winnemucca. Silver City is the only office, not on other routes, supplied over route No. 15,703. By the census of 1870, it appears that the population of Silver City and district is 1,472, and the postmaster's salary is $300. It would therefore appear that the cost on this route is almost exclusively for the benefit of Silver City, and the mail is delivered there at a cost to the government of $52 30 per annum for each one of the population. It should be remembered, too, that all the contracts, except the last, are on "straw bid," were made without advertisement.

In the contract from July, 1874, to June, 1878, the same route, which is now numbered 42,101, is advertised and it is stated that the present pay is $77,000 per annum.

This is only one of the cases to which attention has been called, but there are many others just like it. It is thought that this evil could in a great measure be corrected and much money saved, by requiring that all changes of mail contracts should be at once published, and also by publishing the list of bidders and the amount bid, and other points which would show that bids have been opened and recorded according to law. By this course the Postmaster General could obtain the names of the real responsible bidders and find out which are straw, and it could then be ascertained by the public how the contractors are responsible for recommending and indorsing irresponsible parties. At present the records of mail contracts for the Territories are sealed books to the public, while in the States west the routes are in charge of parties who sub-let them, and consequently the bulk of the pay really goes to men who do not perform the service. They grow rich while the real workers make but little.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Chief Justice Waite arrived last night and is stopping at the Arlington House. He called upon the President at noon to-day, and remained until the Cabinet met, was detained presented to each member, when some time was passed in pleasant conversation.

AN ALCOHOLIC INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Poland of the House Committee on Judiciary, will, to-morrow, report favorably a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its relations to pauperism, crime and public welfare. A kindred bill is already upon the Senate calendar, and by a vote of the Senate is placed first on the list and will be called up to-morrow by Senator Wright, of Iowa, and probably passed during the morning hour.

MONITOR DICTATOR ALONE AT SEA.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a telegram from Commander Braine, commanding the United States steamer Juniata, dated Savannah, saying that he parted company with the monitor Dictator, which the Juniata had in tow, on the night of the 14th inst., off Charleston, the weather being thick and the sea running heavy at the time, and that the Dictator had not arrived at Savannah on the night of the 15th.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1874.

WILL OF CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

The will of the late Charles Astor Bristed (Carl Benson), who died at Washington on the 14th of last month, was yesterday admitted to probate. The amount devised was about $500,000.

SIMMONS MURDER TRIAL.

The jury in the case of John E. Simmons, charged with the murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence deferred.

CUNNING FRAUD ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FORGED LETTERS PURPORTING TO BE FROM PRESIDENTS OF WESTERN UNION AND WABASH COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, February 17.—A great fraud was perpetrated on the Stock Exchange to-day the greatest in the history of the institution. After the second call an individual handed to one of the pages of the Board a letter addressed to Moses H. Wheelock, Vice President, which the page delivered to the gentleman named, and he read the same to the Board. It was as follows:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, }
NEW YORK, February 17, 1874.

Moses H. Wheelock, Esq., Vice President New York Stock Exchange: As required by the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, you are hereby informed that the directors of this company, after mature deliberation and acting as they believe in accordance with the ultimate best interests of the company, have decided to increase the capital stock of this company from $41,073,410 to $50,000,000. The proceeds of the sale of the additional stock, together with the proceeds of the sale of $7,295 235 of the stock lately in the possession of the company, will be expended in repairs and improvement of the present lines and the extension of the lines of the company to meet all postoffices in the United States, and for the establishment of a line to California and Mexico. The directors beg to state that while the establishment of new lines may delay for a little the expected dividends to stockholders, they express a confident hope that by thus taking possession of the whole field and effectually thwarting the establishment of any competing line, the ultimate value of stock will be in no way diminished; and that reasonable dividends can be paid at no distant day.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM ORTON, President.

Hardly had the reading of this letter been finished, when one of the pages of the Board was handed a letter addressed to the Vice President, which was read by that gentleman, as follows:

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY, }
TOLEDO, February 17, 1874.

To the Vice President New York Stock Exchange:

In accordance with the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, you are hereby notified that the board which gives this company will issue 100,000 shares additional capital stock, increasing the common stock of the company from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. The proceeds of the additional shares will be used for the purchase of additional new rolling stock and engines, and for repairs of the present rolling stock, for constructing new bridges, building an additional track, and for the purchase of steel rails, for obtaining improved terminal facilities and other similar purposes of the company.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. D. COX.

The reading of these letters caused great excitement on Exchange, and immediately there was a general rush of people to sell stocks, especially Western Union and Wabash. Amid the general confusion, some members of the Board had the good sense to examine the letters, and being familiar with the signatures of Messrs. Orton and Cox, pronounced the same forgeries. The officers of the Exchange immediately sent the letters to the offices of the Western Union Telegraph and Wabash Railway. The Wabash letter was returned with the following note at the foot: "The above is not genuine. Mr. Cox is in Toledo. There has been no meeting, neither is this Mr. Cox's signature.

(Signed) "P. W. BRIGGS, Transfer Clerk."

Mr. Orton sent the following reply on behalf of his company:

NEW YORK, February 17, 1874.

H. G. Chapman, Esq., President New York Stock Exchange: We have just learned that an announcement has been made in the Stock Exchange that the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have recently voted to increase their capital stock to $50,000,000. This announcement has no foundation in fact. No meeting of directors has been held for several months, nor has the matter of an increase of the capital stock of the company been a subject of consideration at any meeting of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM ORTON, President.

Detectives are already on the track of the perpetrators of these forgeries. It is expected that a handsome reward will be offered for the detection of the forgers. The Vice President was blamed by some of the members for reading the letters without first consulting the President of the Exchange, and it stated that this matter will come up for discussion in the Governing Committee. Every effort will be made to ferret out this audacious swindle on the Stock Exchange. The *Commercial* says: The most suspicious feature of the nefarious transaction is Mr. Wheelock assuming to act as Vice President, and reading the forged communications from the Western Union and Wabash offices when he is nothing more than chairman of the Floor Committee. Wheelock is an old member of the Stock Exchange, and has sustained a reputable character up to this time. It behooves the Board to inquire into his dealings in these stocks now and recently, as well as to find out who have been the buyers for them themselves and for other parties. The sales of Western Union stock after the forged letters were read, amounted to 65,000 shares, and of Wabash 20,000.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR WEDNESDAY.

For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, increasing northeasterly winds, with falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain or rain.

For New England, northwest winds veering to north, with rising temperature and generally clear weather. For the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, northwest winds, increasing to brisk and backing to north west, with cloud and rain. For Gulf States, north and northwest winds, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, rapidly falling barometer, fresh and brisk winds, mostly northeast and partly cloudy weather, with possibly high winds and threatening weather in the northern portion of this region.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 17, 1874—18:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	31	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	32	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	26	N.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

"They also serve who only stand and wait." Here are only five Democratic candidates for the Connecticut Senatorship—and the Democrats have not carried the Legislature yet.

COLONEL MCCLURE should turn public reader. He has many qualities which would speedily bring him distinction as a professional elocutionist. What vivid force and passion, for instance, he would be likely to infuse into this delightful bit of satire from TENNYSON'S "Lady of Coventry:"

"'Tis only we who love the people well,
And loathe to see them overtaxed,"

WE OBJECT to the habit into which several of the Washington correspondents of Republican newspapers have fallen, of calling General BUTLER "the leader" of the House. When he can see clearly which way the current moves, it is true he is pretty sure to be among the "leaders," but his judgment is so poor that no man is oftener outvoted in the House than he, simply because of his tremendous facility for backing up a bad cause.

TENNESSEE papers state that all the indications point to the nomination of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD as the Republican candidate for Governor of that State. A better man could hardly be selected. He is one of the soundest Republicans in the country, and, under his judicious administration, Tennessee could not fail to make rapid strides in the hopeful career of moral, intellectual and material progress, on which she has at length apparently entered.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the press speaking of the election of DE WITT CLINTON as Governor of New York in 1777. This is an error. It was his kinsman GEORGE CLINTON, who was elected; holding the office, through six successive elections, for the long period of eighteen years. Governor TOMPKINS was also Governor for ten years. The New York *Herald* seems to have overlooked both of these facts in its recent "exhaustive" disquisitions on "Cæsarism."

IT MAY not be generally known that the fee for registered letters has been reduced to eight cents to any part of the United States, England and Germany, and five cents to Canada and the British Provinces. For this fee of eight cents, the sender will receive a return receipt from any part of the United States, without expense or postage, signed by the party to whom the letter is delivered. It would, therefore, seem to be advisable for everybody to register all letters of importance and value.

THE Patrons of Husbandry, having, like sensible men, declared, in National Convention, that their Order is wholly without political signification, the Democratic press of the country, crewhile kindled by profound and profuse interest in the movement, now turns sharply round and begins to denounce and deride the very organization to which, only a few weeks ago, it professed to look for the salvation of the country. The snubbed spider saw no beauty in the retiring fly, and grapes that hang out of reach are said to be entirely destitute of saccharine quality and flavor.

POLITICS, no doubt, often make strange bedfellows; but the Chicago *Times* is mistaken when, in speaking of the loving fraternity of Colonel MCCLURE and JOHN W. FORNEY, it says: "In the last Presidential campaign they were arrayed on opposite sides." The "Presidential campaign," so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, was fought out in the contest over the Governorship. MCCLURE, after deliberately pledging himself to the support of General GRANT, opposed him as openly as he advocated the election of BUCKALEW for Governor; while FORNEY, who prides himself on his "astuteness," hoped to accomplish the defeat of the Republican candidate for President by the indirect method of delivering the State into the hands of the Democracy in October. Politically speaking, MCCLURE and FORNEY are as closely hyphenated as the Siamese twins; and the truth of history ought to be respected in this matter.

NEW ORLEANS seems to be making very considerable progress toward the attainment of her ambition as the grand outlet for the produce of the Mississippi Valley. The number and tonnage of the steamships now running to and from that port will probably surprise some who have not watched the progress of the movement. There are at present seven regular steamship lines trading between that port and Europe, with an aggregate tonnage of upwards of a hundred thousand tons, besides occasional steamers for European ports, and regular lines to Havana, Central America, etc., not to mention the various lines for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the various ports of the Gulf coast, and on the Mississippi river. In a late number of the New Orleans *Times* we find no fewer than twenty-six vessels advertised for Liverpool, nine for Havre, two for Barcelona, and one each for Hamburg, Genoa and Antwerp. New Orleans is evidently becoming awakened to the necessity of keeping abreast of the times as regards the vital question of increased commercial facilities.

THE prevailing impression among well-informed Republicans in Connecticut is that the State will be redeemed from Democratic rule at the ensuing election on the first Monday in April. Before the State Convention was held the indications of a successful campaign were most hopeful, and these have been greatly strengthened and fortified by the harmonious results of that gathering. The nominations were in accordance with a popular opinion which has rarely found such an unanimity of expression in advance of the delegated action of the party, and the platform is certainly a clear, well advanced and aggressive one; while, so acceptable are both the ticket and the platform, that even the bitterest of the Democratic organs do not attempt to assail them, except on narrow partisan grounds. We trust, however, that our friends will not suffer their encouraging outlook to diminish their zeal. Harmony is nothing without work, and considering the closeness of parties in that State in the most promising seasons, the Republicans must give early and late attention to every point of the campaign, as they will inevitably encounter a well organized and desperate assault from the forces arrayed against them.

A WEEK or two ago we gave a summarized statement, based on statistics furnished by the leading New York papers, showing that the imports at that port for last year, excluding specie, were forty-six million less, and the exports sixty-four millions more than that for the year 1872, making a difference in the balance of trade of one hundred million dollars at that single port. The returns for January of the present year show a continued change in the same direction. The imports at New York for January, 1874, were only $30,319,679, against $37,803,691 for the same month of last year, while the shipments of produce and merchandise amounted to $23,455,638, against $20,050,550 in the same month of last year, and $18,951,004 in 1872. These are auspicious signs for our foreign trade. Usually the returns at New York include about two-thirds of the total foreign imports of the United States, and only about forty per cent. of the exports, both exclusive of specie. The proportion of exports has increased so, that of late forty-six to forty-eight per cent. of the total exports have gone from that district. But for the first time in the history of this country have the exports from New York for any given period approximated the imports.

THE people of Denver, Colorado, are vastly elated over the annual trade report of that city, which has just been published. The population is now something over 22,500, a gain of 8,506 during the year. The real and personal property valuation of Denver for 1873 was $9,331,100; in 1865 it was but $906,209. This is $3,507,760 greater than the assessment roll of the city of Leavenworth for the year 1873, and from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000 greater than the valuation of Kansas City, Omaha, Dubuque or Salt Lake, for the same time; and of either of the entire Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho or Arizona. The valuation of Denver in 1863 was but $593,200. There has also been a remarkably active spirit of development at work in the Territory generally, during the past two or three years. The census of 1870 gave Colorado a population of something over 39,000. It has now nearly 105,000 inhabitants. Since that date, also, some forty towns have been laid out, several of them being already large and prosperous, with banks, newspapers, daily mails, churches, schools and other accompaniments of thrifty and intelligent communities. In the fall of 1869 there was not a mile of railroad track within the Territory; the number of miles of road now in actual operation is 668 with 250 miles additional under construction. The gold and silver product since 1870 has been as follows: In 1870 $3,750,000; in 1871, $4,000,000; in 1872, $4,300,000; in 1873, $5,000,000, making a total in four years of $17,150,000. Live stock is also an important and growing industry. There are over 400,000 head of cattle and 1,000,000 sheep, as per the returns to the Territorial Auditor. The value of these is over $8,000,000, and the increase of flocks, sales and imports, wool and hides an annual trade of $2,500,000. The value of the principal products of the State for 1873 was $18,800,000; from which it will be seen that the progress of Colorado in population, in the development of her farms, mines and manufactures, and in general industries during the past year has been such as hardly any other Western Territory can show.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

In the speech which General VON MOLTKE is reported to have made in the Reichstag on the 16th instant, we probably have an explanation of the sensational dispatch which, a few days ago, spoke of extraordinary activity in the German arsenals. The framer of the dispatch connected the alleged fact with the emergence of freshly unsatisfactory relations between Germany and France, and evidently desired to intimate the probability of an early conflict of arms between the two countries. If there are or have been lately signs of revived activity on the part of the Germans in preparation for war, the fact is, no doubt, sufficiently accounted for by General VON MOLTKE'S declaration that "what they (the Germans) had acquired in six months they would have to protect by force of arms for a century to come." Whatever hopes may formerly have been entertained that the French would, in the course of a long or shorter period, become reconciled to the results of the last war, must long ago have been given up by the most sanguine lovers of peace. Differing among themselves widely and fiercely on most other subjects, French parties agree touching one matter, the duty and necessity of retaliation for the humiliation they have suffered at the hands of Germans. Instead of being mitigated by time, the sentiment plainly grows deeper and more bitter. One may sometimes hear the fact alleged as evidence of the dreadful mistake made by BISMARCK in seizing and appropriating French territory, the act most frequently referred to by Frenchmen as justifying or even making unavoidable another war in the interest of humanity. Annexation may have been a mistake in practical statesmanship, as it was certainly a measure of extreme rigor, but there is no good reason to believe that the French would have resented their defeats less keenly, or would have cherished the spirit of revenge less persistently, if the Germans had abstained from taking a single one of their fortresses or an acre of their ground. Sedan could never have been forgiven; possibly magnanimity on the part of the victors would have made the memory of it only more harrowing.

Doubtless, there are many of the French people who would gladly forget the past, content to strive with their neighbors in the arts of peace alone. But those who thus feel do not exercise a controlling influence in the nation. The ruling classes may be divided into those who, identifying revenge with the interest of the Holy See, would, with grim piety, take up arms at once, in full assurance of Divine aid equal to any odds in so righteous a conflict; and into those who, knowing the present weakness of the nation, feel the necessity of waiting for a more convenient season before renewing the struggle. France, they admit, must be restored to full vigor, the new military organization must be fully developed, and the financial condition must be satisfactory before the great attempt can be made with reasonable hopes of success. If possible, an ally or allies must be obtained, and such co-operation is confidently looked for as the results of international jealousies and complications in the course of the next ten or fifteen years. In the meantime peace with Germany must be maintained at the cost of whatever acts of self-abnegation and reserve may be at all consistent with national dignity and self-respect.

As German statesmen frankly recognize the necessity imposed upon their nation of being always and ever ready to defend its territorial acquisitions, as they probably regard a conflict as inevitable in the future, it may be that some of them at least would rather it could be hastened. Neither BISMARCK nor MOLTKE can reckon on very many more years of active service, and though, no doubt, there are younger men to take their places, neither of the giants may feel sure that his place, though taken, can be filled. Then strange revolutions of opinion and feeling regarding both foreign and home relations are possible in the empire, on the accession of a young emperor—an event which cannot be very remote. Besides, if France must be fought some time, there would be manifest advantage in fighting France before she feels herself restored and ready for the struggle. At any rate, the tone recently assumed towards France in the official and semi-official press of Berlin, implies anything else than a desire to handle her susceptibilities with tenderness. When the press organ of the German government felt at liberty to declare "the French government responsible for the abusive articles of the Paris journals" and for the "minatory pastorals of the French bishops," when the organ could further say, "we require from President MACMAHON that he allow no provocations to Germany to be uttered unpunished in his country; otherwise we shall consider him as our enemy, who desires to bring about quarrel and war with us, or as a weak, incapable man, who does not know how to establish for himself any authority in his country," it was certainly safe to infer that the authority which dictated or inspired such language was in no agreeable humor. It is not strange that the words created a profound sensation in Paris and Versailles. In connection with more reserved and decorous representations through the German ambassador, they gave President MACMAHON to understand that unless he restrained the tongues and pens of his Ultramontane supporters, serious complications might be the consequence. The result was the suspension of the Ultramontane journal, the *Univers*, which had long been conspicuous for its abuse of the German government, and had just published a particularly denunciatory pastoral of the Bishop of Perigueux.

The impression produced among the intelligent classes in France by this interference with the liberty of the press at the dictation of a foreign government, is said to have been general and profound. Naturally the measure will neither lessen the abhorrence with which French Catholics regard German policy, nor increase French love for the Germans. As an act of conciliation on the part of the French government, it defeated the purpose of BISMARCK to provoke an immediate quarrel, if any such purpose was entertained. The affair has, however, served to bring home very vividly to the minds of the German people the antagonism of the French and the splendid German triumphs which lie behind it, and an impression may thus have been revived or produced not unfavorable in different ways to the permanent military policy which the present Reichstag is expected to place upon broad and solid foundations. This impression may be purely incidental, or it may have been contemplated from the first by the sagacious Chancellor, as an alternative, in case his remonstrances should be received with concession instead of defiance. The speculation seems rather fine drawn, but those who like it and dislike the Prince, may take it for what it is worth.

THE petty, provincial spirit which prevails in New York, Boston, and some other cities we could name, with regard to the Centennial celebration, is something pitiful. The mean, local jealousy of Philadelphia, which prompts it, is discreditable in the highest degree. If Boston or New York had been the scene of the Declaration of American Independence, and Philadelphia had betrayed a similar spirit to that now displayed by those two cities, what fierce diatribes would have been launched at her head! The hostility that is evinced, in this instance, is not to the celebration itself, but to the city in which it is to take place. Those who are paltry enough to look at it from that standpoint, fear that the celebration will give Philadelphia a prominence over New York and Boston, and they cannot reconcile themselves to the possibility of any such result. The world, to them, begins and ends in the cities in which they live.

Now, we take it for granted that an event so grand as the Centennary American Independence is worthy of celebration; and if so, the proper and only place for the celebration is on the spot where the original Declaration was made. This, it so happens, is in Philadelphia, and the celebration is to take place there, not because it is Philadelphia, but because Philadelphia was the theater on which that grand scene was originally displayed.

If it is proper, then, that the celebration should be held, and that it should be held on the spot made sacred by the original act, it is also proper that it should befit the occasion. Such a celebration is, in all its aspects, a national one; and it cannot be observed as it should be without costing something. Surely, a nation which is just rounding off the first century of its Independence, will not be so mean as to throw the entire cost of the Jubilee upon the people of one city alone. That would be niggardly beyond all precedent. New York may be low enough for that, and Boston likewise; but the nation at large cannot be so void of all magnaninity! The King of Judah, when he dedicated the Temple and called all Israel to the feast, footed the entire bill and sent the people away full and rejoicing; and if the United States wants to rededicate the temple of Liberty, she ought to be magnanimous enough not only to spread the feast but to bear the burden of its cost.

THE result in Philadelphia will carry joy and gladness to many a heart in Pennsylvania. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the State in which the possibility of MCCLURE'S election was not looked forward to with horror and dread, and the news of his overwhelming defeat will serve as a relief to the intense feeling of apprehension that prevailed. We congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia on their escape, and on the fact that they have proven themselves superior to all the arts of demagoguism that were used upon them. The re-election of STOKLEY is a great victory for the right and for the cause of good government. It shows that public virtue is not extinct, and that the good judgment of the people may still be trusted implicitly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is to be an Abby Smith gathering, otherwise an anti-tax convention, at Worcester, Mass., to-day. It is all on account of those cows.

The *Akbar ul Akhyar*, a Hindoo paper, says the Hindoos practice deception to such an extent that scarcely ten per cent. of the population speak the truth. A good place for the New York *Sun* to get editors from.

After Darwin. In North Carolina a child has been born with a prolongation of the spinal column—whereby hangs a tail.

A female lamb was recently born in Kentucky, which had two distinct tongues. Thank goodness it wasn't a female child!

Prof. Goldwin Smith is traveling round telling people how much Americans hate the English. Just as we had got rid of Train, too.

Washington is said to be very gay—but the manner in which business is neglected there makes the country very glum.

The word husband, with which young women before marriage associate so much poetry and romance, is not in its etymology all that fancy may represent it. It is Anglo-Saxon—husbonda, composed of hus and bonda, meaning house boor.

"Accidental deaths" from careless handling of firearms are very common, fools and firearms going much together in peace times.

The winding ways of the drunkard of the future, if these women crusades continue, are likely to take the shape of a private corkscrew.

An Illinois paper speaks of "Wilkie Collins, the great French poet." Now tell us about Victor Hugo, the famous English novelist.

The Czar of Russia states that himself and other European rulers are going to maintain the peace of the world. That's good news. Let them begin on the Cincinnati editors.

Washington will be "the forest city" of the future. The Park Commissioners will have planted 23,000 trees by the middle of May, and they have 22,000 in the nurseries.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* advertises "photographs of Van Pelt, the noted saloon keeper, reputed the wickedest man in Ohio, and the temperance women praying with him, two pictures, 'Before' and 'At the Surrender,' fifty cents."

A bill has been introduced in our State Legislature authorizing boarding house keepers to attach wages for unpaid board bills. It should pass.

Pauperism grows as the census grows, and the soup house, with its demoralizing tendencies, seems likely to become a fixture in this country.

Some wheat. There is a field in California seventeen miles long, and when the owner plows it he starts on one furrow and goes all day, camps out all night, and plows back the next day.

The necessity of extending and widening Boston streets has suggested the proposition to cut archways through interfering buildings, instead of wholly destroying the property.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, after careful computation, says that the immigrants arriving in that city since the formation of the Emigration Commission added six thousand millions to the wealth of the country.

Chief Justice Allen, of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived at Washington for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty between our government and that of the Lunaillios.

The mint at Philadelphia has received for re-coinage since New Year's, $1,513,963.50 in light weight gold coins, the loss upon which by abrasion was $11,981.65.

The long-dreaded famine is again upon India. The last Calcutta news declares that "fifteen districts, containing 25,000,000 people, are now recognized as distressed, and eleven districts, containing 14,000,000, are partially affected."

The *Tribune* Almanac, in its table of State officials, says Thomas A. Hendricks is the Democratic Governor of Iowa, and C. C. Carpenter is the Republican Governor of Indiana.

Mexico has had unusually cold weather this winter. At one place ten Indians were frozen to death, early this month.

And now it turns out that the New York *Sun* has only about one-fourth the circulation that it has been claiming for itself all along. Where's Ananias?

Missouri and Arkansas have struck hands. The Governors of those States have agreed that they must secure the Gads Hill robbers, if it takes every penny in the united Commonwealths. They want them dead or alive.

Japan looms up into considerable proportions, now that a recent census says its population is over 33,000,000, or more than three-fourths as great as that of the United States.

Some printers have been exercised on the question of what kind of a "typographical error" the recent printers' strike out West was. The latest advices indicate that it was an "out."

This is a utilitarian age. A company has been formed in New York for the purpose of converting the sewage of its vast system into fertilizers. The city, equally utilitarian, wants pay for its filth.

Georgia and Alabama are being rapidly depopulated by the blacks, who are generally moving to the Mississippi valley and to Texas. In some districts scarcely a "a fellow-citizen of African descent" is left.

"His reputation as a tonsorial artist is coextensive with his fame as a law-maker," is the flattering encomium upon a Tennessee legislator, of colored cuticle, who has abandoned a seat in the Assembly for a chair in the barber's shop.

Robert Dale Owen, in referring to the traditional admiration for "Italy's dark-eyed daughters" says "he has seen more handsome girls in New York or Boston in five weeks than he had seen in Italy throughout five years."

A party of "49ers" recently met together in Illinois. They were the survivors of a company who got lost on the American desert in 1849, and who wandered for four months before they reached the Spanish settlements on the Pacific coast.

New Mexico has had her biggest snow storm within the memory of her oldest inhabitant—but *his* age is not mentioned.

A clergyman who prayed before the Maine Legislature, lately, implored heaven to move the hearts of its members to place the Girls' Reform School in his town, which is Hallowell. For thus "lobbying" in prayer, as they regarded it, the members formally censured him.

Expensive benevolence. At the Five Points House of Industry, New York, there is spent nearly one dollar and a quarter on the institution and its officers, for every one dollar expended on the poor.

The famous Bowery theater is to be devoted to the German drama—and the German drama is rich, and there are legions of Germans in New York. So the undertaking ought to prosper.

The latest phase of the "Boston, Hartford and Erie" troubles is reached in the decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court ordering a dissolution of the company, which, in effect, wipes it out as a corporate existence.

One man hoards for another to scatter. The world-famous diamond collection of the late Duke of Brunswick will be broken up by his legatee—the City of Geneva—and sold out piece meal.

New blanks for certificates of inspection have been adopted for passenger steamers in all waters, freight and towing steamers in all waters, and ferryboats. Also, blanks for the general business of the service.

Murmurs of complaint are heard from country newspapers that the management of the Indianapolis Exposition does not evince the most intense anxiety to settle advertising bills with promptness.

The aggregate earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for last year were $12,252,843, against $10,654,471 in 1872. The earnings over expenses were in the past year $4,934,705 against $4,382,671 in the year previous, an increase in net profits of $402,724.

Wire netting for plastering as a substitute for laths has been proposed and is now being introduced. It takes less labor to place on the walls, is more continuous, and will not burn. Coarse netting with one inch mesh and made of streng wire is found to answer best.

The Michigan newspaper publishers are to meet in convention on the 17th instant for the purpose of considering the proposed repeal of the new Postal law, which prohibits the free exchange of newspapers through the mails.

"Celebrated lecturers" are delighting rural audiences in every town out West. Their celebrity is not to be questioned, for they admit it themselves.

STATE NEWS.

Three pairs of oxen were shipped last week from Berks county, which weighed, respectively, 5,030, 4,800 and 4,480 pounds.

The Chester *Republican* has an idea that Chester will be annexed to Philadelphia before many years.

Tyrone is talking of erecting gun works.

Lower Saucon has lost a twenty-four-year old gander.

The average salaries of male teachers per month in this State is $42 96, and of females $31 92.

Several new mines will be opened at South Fork (Cambria county) in the spring.

A party of Scranton people went to Pittston to make a surprise party. When they got there they found the party who were to be surprised had gone on a trip.

The Summit Hill *Intelligencer* says: A man named Gallagher, working in the mines at Youngtown, completed his 100th anniversary on the 3d of January. He is in the enjoyment of health, and gives promise of a good dozen years yet."

The following is from the Norristown *Herald*: A learned man says: "Nystagmus, or oscillation of the eye-balls, is an epileptiform affection of the cerebellar oculo-motorial centers." We confess that we didn't know it was so bad as that. No doubt it hurts, too. Cut this out and paste it in your hat, so you won't forget what sort of a thing a nystagmus is.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending at noon Saturday was 284, being a decrease of six from those of last week, and two less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these twelve persons—eight men and four women—had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: Jesse W. Newport, aged 80; Mary Hoag, 81; Mary Scattergood, 81; Isaac Black, 81; Frederick Simon, 83; Robert Wallace, 84; Robert Galbraith, 86; Anthony Black, 89; Catharine Hardin, 91; Lawrence Costigan, 93; Mary Ann Kessler, 94, and Thomas McCoy, 102.

Hard-up burglars "go through" country school houses in Berks county.

A Johnstown lady found a five-cent silver piece in the craw of a chicken which she was dressing. That fowl had evidently prepared for a resumption of specie payment.

New Castle's seven iron furnaces are in full blast. Etna No. 2 having been blown in last week after undergoing extensive repairs.

The contract for the grading of the New Castle and Franklin Road, from Mercer to Sandy Lake, has been let to Taft & Scott. The road, it is said, will pass through Stoneboro, on a level about twenty feet higher than the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, falling to the grade of the latter in Sandy Lake borough.

"Retribution" has been visited upon the people of Williamsport, in the shape of a poor play.

John Hoelle, injured at the Lochiel iron works, Harrisburg, on the 13th inst., died on the next day.

A case of infanticide has been added to Wilkesbarre's list of crimes.

James Duffy, of Scranton, got drunk and fell over a railroad embankment on the night of the 13th inst., fracturing his skull. He was not discovered until the following morning, by which time he was nearly frozen. He died a few hours later.

There are numerous cases of small-pox in Scranton and vicinity.

It is said there will be excellent rod-and-line fishing in the Susquehanna, during the coming summer. Black bass are abundant in that stream.

Frank Leroncourt, aged sixty—old enough to know better—blew into the muzzle of an old musket, at Lancaster, on Monday, when upon the musket returned the compliment and blew the top of Leroncourt's head off. He died instantly.

William H. Grosh, aged eighty years, took a walk on the railroad track near Marietta, Lancaster county, on the 14th inst. The proverbial freight train came along and did not quite kill him, but he is not at all likely to recover.

Mrs. D. H. Leeser, of Boyertown, Berks county, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. She had retired, the previous evening, in good health. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Sacramental confirmation was administered to seventy-nine persons, at St. Aloysius Catholic church, Pottstown, on Sunday last, by Bishop Wood.

Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Crozer Theological Seminary, Delaware county, has tendered his resignation as professor in that institute.

North Philadelphia Presbytery is in session at Norristown.

Jacob Heydt, Sr., of Washington township, Berks county, died on the 14th inst., aged eighty-six years.

The bodies of two unknown women were found imbedded in the ice in the river at Wrightsville, Lancaster county, last week, when the ice broke up.

Charles C. Killian, a Harrisburg young man, fell from a wagon on Saturday, striking on his head. He arose and started to walk, when his limbs refused to do further duty. He was taken to a hospital, where it was discovered that his body was paralyzed from the neck downward. His recovery is thought to be doubtful.

OHIO NEWS.

George Grist, aged twenty-two years, a married man, tried to commit an outrage on the person of Amanda Lehman, aged twelve years, near Dayton on the 14th inst., but was interrupted and fled. He was arrested and put in jail.

The Second Ohio cavalry will have a grand reunion at Akron on the 25th of March.

The examination at Chillicothe, on Friday afternoon, of Leonard Johnson, charged with incest, resulted in his discharge, his daughters declining to swear that he had ever outraged them.

On the arrival of Governor Allen in Toledo to participate in the ceremonies of St. Patrick's day, a salute of twenty-five guns will be fired by the Toledo gun squad.

A bill has been introduced in the House for the pension of General A. C. Voris, of Akron.

Three hundred and fifty-four births took place in Cleveland during the month of January, and one hundred and twenty-five deaths.

The people of Lancaster are agitating the subject of building a water works, to supply that city with water, at a cost of $60,000, on the stand pipe system, to be completed the coming season.

Catherine Zeigler, a little girl about four years old, the daughter of an old farmer, living about four miles from Lancaster, was burned to death one day last week. Her clothes were ignited by a blazing pine stick, with which she had been playing in the fire, and she was so terribly burned before her garments could be torn from her that she died shortly after the occurrence.

Dr. Dio Lewis is still working for temperance and fifty dollars a day in Ohio.

Charles Vickers, of Dresden, was killed in a quarrel while drunk, and his wife has instituted suit against Jacob Walker, who sold him the whiskey, claiming $10,000 damages.

Early Railroading.

A writer in the Hartford *Courant* gives reminiscences of railroading in Connecticut forty years ago. When the Hartford and New Haven road was first opened it had very meager facilities, the road bed was poor, had only scrap rails, which were all the while curling up and running through the car floors, the cars were small and the locomotives weak. In fact, it didn't take much to block a train in those days; sometimes an inch of snow on the rail would do it. Henry C. White, one of the first conductors of the road, tells how he and the baggage-master used to sit in front of the locomotive, one each side, and brush off the snow from the rails with a broom as the train slowly crawled along. Each had a pail of sand, and sprinkled a handful on the rail when necessary. The driving wheels (engines had only one pair then) used to slip round and round, and torment them almost to death. On one occasion a train got stuck on the Valesville grade by one inch of snow, and the wood and water gave out before the locomotive could overcome it. At last they got out the neighbors, yoked four pair of oxen to the train and drew it, oxen and all, into Meriden with flying colors. In the early days of the road the stage coach drivers used to regard the cars with great contempt. Indeed, thirty years ago the passenger trains were three or four hours on the road to New Haven, and the stage coaches went in about the same time. Superintendent Davidson remembers riding with his father in a carriage drawn by two horses, in 1840, which had a race with a passenger train near Wallingford, where the turnpike and railroad are parallel for three or four miles, and during all that time the carriage kept even with the train. There were only three trains each way, daily, then, both carrying passengers and freight. The old cars were divided into three compartments, opened on the side, and had twenty-four seats. The locomotives had only twelve inch cylinders, and no cabs to protect the engineer and fireman from the weather.

Low Water Wanted.

To the Missourians the most romantic and interesting spot on the Missouri river is where, fifteen years ago, a steamboat sank with three hundred barrels of whisky, then worth only seventeen and a half cents a gallon, but now—there is no telling how much. Three times have vain attempts been made to get at it. Every annual low water is anxiously watched and speculated on, and mean while the whisky is growing mellower and mellower every year, tantalizing the residents for miles around, by the consciousness of its being "so near and yet so far."

A WISCONSIN Solon has struck a deadly blow at railroad discriminations. He demands that each depot shall be provided with a pair of hay-scales, and that every man who purchases a ticket shall first be weighed, and shall then be charged so much per pound for his transportation. The railroad problem will be solved eventually, if it continues to receive the studious attention which the best minds of the country are now giving it.

COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

The Opinion of Mr. Horace Mann on the Subject.

Mr. Horace Mann, whose experience is certainly worth something on this subject, writes as follows to the *Herald of Health*:

I do not share in the fears expressed by President Eliot, of a demoralizing influence has amply proved that such fears are groundless. Young men and women have long been educated together in high schools, in academies and normal schools, and of late in colleges, and the result has been satisfactory—a healthy stimulus, a great enjoyment, and productive of mutual self-respect. But I agree with him that Harvard College is not the place to try it in at present, for several reasons—the traditional prejudice, the want of proper arrangements, the very low moral character of the college community; but I think the history of Antioch College, where the system was carried out under great advantage, is a sufficient testimony to the success and good effects of coeducation as well as to the possibility of harmonious persistent study for women.

The only feature of it that was ever objectionable in my eyes has been the gathering of young girls into the preparatory school, where they could enter at the age of twelve. It is unfortunate enough to be obliged to send young boys away from home, but it is far more objectionable to send young girls away. They ought to live at home while getting their preparatory education, and all the more if they are to follow it up with college life. Domestic life is made null to them thus. The only apology for having a preparatory school of the kind there was the fact that so many people like scattered in the West that schools are not accessible to them, and the preparation required for a college course could be obtained in no other way. My heart used to ache for the lovely little girls separated from their mothers at an age when they should have been in their arms every night, with all those little confidences and confessions that mothers only can elicit. No matron could supply the mother's place, even if devoted solely to the office of mothering the children of a large boarding school.

But the case was very different with the young women who came to take a course of college study. With an occasional exception, they were of an age and maturity of character that made them competent to take care of themselves. One of the chief principles of that college discipline was the absence of all emulation as a motive power. There were no honors to be studied for; there was not even a rank list to show comparative progress; there was no competition for pre-eminence in college gradiation, for every student was called upon to prepare himself or herself to speak, and when the graduating class was large the speakers were determined by lot, and not by choice. No pupil necessarily knew how a fellow pupil stood. If ill-health interrupted study, time and opportunity were given to make up the deficiencies without any publicity, so that Dr. Clark's objections to coeducation on that score fell to the ground so far as that college is concerned. The mental and moral influences of the mutual college life were very marked in the superior moral deportment and refinement of manners in the young men, and the unexcited and modest demeanor of the young women, both meeting with mutual respect for each other's intellectual and social claims. One or two instances of extravagant ambition for scholarship, and still more for dispatch, were the only cases of failure in health among the young women, and these were not sanctioned or promoted by any stimulus from the president or professors. One ambitious teacher in the department of the preparatory school who wished the pupils in her classes to make a greater show than others was duly checked by interference from the seats of authority. The health of both the young men and women improved in a marked manner during their college life. Many came with no knowledge of hygiene or their own physiological need, and special instruction was given in those branches of knowledge. The health of the girls was much better than that of the young men.

Young women who come with their systems out of order, through ignorance and unhealthy living, were greatly benefited, and sent home to spread the knowledge they had gained. But one death of each sex occurred in six years (the period of which I write), and they were both cases of poisoning by food in metallic vessels, yet the hardships were great during the first years, and the exposures rather exceptional, owing to the poverty of the food and the inadequacy of the buildings as to ventilation and water supply.

Regular occupation and mental activity are as good for women as for men. Dr. Clarke probably judges of women by the invalids he has tended, and his observations have been chiefly limited, to all appearance, to the unhealthful life and habits of cities. It cannot be hard study that has chiefly injured the young women he has seen, for I suspect few have ever undertaken it. It has been late hours, fashionable dress, with its necessary sacrifice of warmth and ease, hot houses and school rooms, and unnatural cramming to meet the demands of unhealthy emulation.

PERSONAL.

"O General Sherman!" exclaimed a lady recently, "I do love to meet you anywhere, because you always talk." "Well, Madame," replied the General, "I can afford to talk, because I have proved that I can fight. Now, a soldier has no right to talk unless he can fight, too."

Mrs. Betsey Case, widow, of Long Island, died last week at the age of ninety-three. At her funeral were some of her children, whose ages range from fifty-four to seventy-five. Mrs. Case leaves one hundred and eight living descendants in children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

The following is a marriage notice just as it appeared, as an advertisement, in a late Cincinnati *Commercial*:

WHITEHEAD—McLAIN—In Ironton, O., February 4, John Whitehead, of Lawrence county, O., to Miss Mary McLain, of Ironton, both deaf and dumb, the ceremony being performed in the mute language and by writing, the ceremony having the stillness of death about it. Mute wives are rare treasures.

The common phrase, "I thought I should kill myself laughing," became a sad reality with a man in Massachusetts last Friday. He was engaged in conversation with his wife and laughing very heartily, when suddenly he said, "Stop, you make me laugh too much," and, falling to the floor, instantly expired.

Nothing like frankness. A Kentucky legislator was recently missing for three days. The fourth found him back in his seat. To the inquiries of friends, he replied that he had been sick. Being asked what the matter was—"Well," said he, "some folks call it nervous chills; others pronounce it a kind of affection of the heart; but, to be candid, I call it a plain case of old-fashioned drunk."

Poor Mrs. Richings-Bernard, who touched a high note in the gamut of popularity, is descending the scale rapidly. She is now giving "costume concerts" in New York, and is advised to take her company into the country towns.

Theophilus T. Deringer son of the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated Deringer pistol, and an estimable citizen, died in Philadelphia on Sunday, aged sixty years.

The Richmond (Va.) *Inquirer* announces the death of two very old ladies of that city. That paper says: "The first was Miss Becky Kitchen, familiarly known as Captain Becky, at the age of one hundred and twenty-one years. How this venerable lady got her military title we have never been able to learn, but up to within a short time ago she was able to walk about, and enjoyed good health until she received a fall which doubtless hastened her end. The other old lady was Mrs. Beaton, who died in the one hundred and fourth year of her age."

A Georgia paper publishes the following love letter, which had been picked up in the streets: *Dear Miss*——: It is with a achin hart and trimbling hand that I seat miself to communicate to you that I never could find courage to utter with my tung that is I love you. I am anxious of knowing whether you will come on mi side of the river and shear mi rashins and bed with me or not if you will please let me hear from you by return mail I am a man of Fligalition resolution. I have Brested two sets of teeth wide between the eyes and hard to handle I have looked over the field and have concluded that I can hold the best of them up between thumb and fingers and blow the sand out of there gizzard the truth of the matter is I love you and want to know if you love me.

MR Captain STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

Origin of the "Printer's Devil."

When Aldus Manutius set up in business as a printer in Venice, he came in possession of a little negro boy. This boy was soon known all over the city as "the little black devil," for, at that time, negroes were not often seen in Venice, and some of the most ignorant people believed him to be either an embodiment or an emissary of Satan, who aided Aldus in the work of his profession. One day Manutius, desirous to dispel this strange and spreading opinion, displayed the young imp publicly to the poorer classes, making this short but characteristic speech: "Be it known to you, and to all Venice, that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and the Doge, have this day made exposure to all of the *printer's devil*. And if any think he is not like us, flesh and blood, they may come and *pinch* him, and they will find that, though he is black, he is human."

Health's Shield and Protection.

Health is universally admitted to be the most desirable of earthly blessings, yet it is jeoparded as recklessly as if it were of no value at all. Thousands who are compelled by their occupations and pursuits to breath unwholesome air, to expose themselves to violent alternations of heat and cold, and to brave other evils inimical to health and life, utterly neglect to fortify themselves against the dangers which surround them, by a proper course of tonic treatment. For many years it has been a certain fact, believed even by the martinets of the medical profession that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best antidote to malaria and the cheapest and mailing medicine in existence. In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable invigorant and alterative has been found a potent safeguard against the feeble constitutions and frailer frames; while as a cure for indigestion, biliousness and all kindred complaints it is confessedly without a rival.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$278,251 58.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from December 1st to April 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Bell, Wm. E. Stevens, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, D. Pollantzer, Jos. Sinnott, S. H. Hartman, Robert D. Sobmerls, Charles Lockhart, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MEDICAL.

Rheumatism and Gout.

Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's.

Dr. Laville's Great French Remedy

A SURE CURE.

*Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 17, 1874.

A more calm and placid street than the current of financial matters now presents in Pittsburgh, would be difficult to imagine. No items of defalcation or failure offer themselves as pabulum for the easy devourer of news of this description, either in the banking or in the mercantile community.

Almost all, if not all, of our moneyed institutions are in a condition of comparative ease and the gate of the market may be briefly described as rather in favor of the borrower, who presents good securities, than of the lender. Our local insurance companies are many of them on the alert for good mortgages, and such parties as are content to pay the rates asked by them find no difficulty in placing their mortgages, provided the security offered is deemed sufficient.

Mercantile paper is decidedly scarce and in good, though reasonable demand. Indeed, such is the general depression of business that parties who appear to be in need of money are regarded with an eye of askance, and the most common inquiry is, "Why do these parties desire to borrow?" rather than any exhaustive search into their character and ability to pay, as is usually the case. The attractions of the New York Stock Exchange are not totally unheeded by many of our local money men, as offering inducements for temporary investment, and we think we may venture to say that a much larger amount of money, than at any one time for years past, is at present speculatively employed in the East. This is evidenced by the frequent inquries at the banks and from the buyers, of the prices of stocks, from parties who can have no possible interest in such stocks, other than a speculative one, and the manifest number of orders of this sort which the brokers have on hand, though, as a matter of course, they are close mouthed on the subject and reluctant to admit it.

The Eastern press continues to be full of discussions on the mooted subject of the probable expansion of the currency. The unsettled policy of Congress, respecting the limit of the circulation affects speculation, and the public are anxious to have the question decided one way or the other, in order that more animation may be infused into the market. There, as here, the stagnation is complained of as being alone of profit to the money lenders, and as tending most disastrously towards legitimate enterprise.

—The gold premium still keeps high, with anticipations of a further advance, owing to the reported movements of a bull clique, who had a strong card in their favor by the recent speech in Congress of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company announce that they are now ready to cash at par and accrued interest the one million of equipment bonds of their road, due March 1, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.

—Adams Express Company will pay their usual quarterly dividend of two per cent., on March 2, at their office in New York, until which time the transfer books of the company will remain closed.

—The tone of the Eastern papers regarding the proper financial measures to be pursued by the government, is quite diversified. The *Herald* abounds with praises of Mr. Dawes, and is vigorously opposed to any increase of the currency, denouncing the issue of the forty-four millions, and summing it up in one phrase, "Inflation means disaster."

The *Tribune* expresses no decided opinion, but wants the law makers at Washington to let the people know, with as little delay as possible, something of the probable amount and quality of the currency they are to be blessed or cursed with, in the transaction of their various enterprises.

The *Sun* seems rather to favor inflation, and regarding the outlook as in this direction, expressed a confident feeling in reference to higher prices.

The others evade the question for the most part, and go off into the glittering generalities and a discussion as to the future movements likely to be inaugurated by the promiscuous bulls and bears.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 17, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
Adams Express	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wells-Fargo Express					76¾	
American Express					58	
United States Express					104	104
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	22	22	22	22	22	22
Michigan Central						92¾
Michigan Southern	85	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwestern	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do Preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul	32	32	32	32	32	32
Do Preferred	51¾	51¾	52	52	52	52
Wabash	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Chicago and Alton				111¾		
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	130¾				131	131¾

—Luther S. Kauffman, banker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	120	120¼
5-20s, 1865	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, 1864	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, 1865	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, July	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, 1867	120	120
5-20s, 1868	119¼	119¾
10-40s	119¼@115¾	119¾@115¾
Currency 6s	116¾	117¼
U. S. 5s, 1874	103¾	103¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51¾
Penna. Scrip	97
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s N. J.	123
Cam. & Amboy	117¾
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R. & T.	92
Central Transportation	42¾
Empire Transportation	50

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one. Buyers were shy and taking hold sparingly. On the other hand, holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. Taking all things into consideration, there was not much done. So far as prices are concerned, those of the day previous would answer on this occasion.

CRUDE.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. The following sales were made at PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union	$1 93 @1 95
2,000 bbls United	1 82½@1 85
5,000 bbls S. O. first 5 months	42 40

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. Buyers were taking hold sparingly, the rates at the works, free on cars being 13¾c.

Philadelphia—Spot is quoted 14¾c; February 14¾a14¾c; March 15@15¼c; April 15¼a15c.

New York—Prices are nominal.

TITUSVILLE, February 17.—The "Courier" says: The market was quiet, with holders and buyers standing off. Sales and re-sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 00
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 95
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 97½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, spot, Union	1 93
1,000 bbls, Parkers, spot, Union	1 95
1,000 bbls, b. o. 1st 5 months, United	2 40
1,000 bbls, spot, United	1 85
1,000 bbls, spot, United	1 83½

NEW YORK, February 17.—Closing 16.—The general market was rather quiet in tone. Crude in bulk, a trifle easier: 800 bbls in bulk sold at 12½c; crossed at 7¾c bid. Refined nominally 15 15¾c, last half March. Cases quiet at 23@24c. Philadelphia demand light; refined 15c bid for first half March.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Market quiet; S. W., 14¾c; crude, 7c; cases 15¾c; sales none; futures: February 14¾a14¾c; March 15a15¼c; April 15¾@16.

OIL CITY, February 17.—Market quiet at $1 90; nothing doing.

PARKERS, February 17.—Market quiet and dull; Union pipe $1 90; United and other lines $1 80.

TIDIOUTE, February 17.—Market steady at $1 75 to $1 80.

ROUSSVILLE, February 17.—Market quiet and nothing doing; closed nominal $1 80@1 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 17.—Market dull at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, February 17.—Market quiet but steady at $2 05a2 07½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Liberty O W	822
Stevenson	Eagle O W	968
Stevenson	Peerless	322
Duncan	Cosmos O W	317
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O W	89
Stevenson	Peerless O W	456
Stevenson	Central O W	1,701
Stevenson	United O W	396

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Liberty O W	317	Cosmos O W	317
Eagle O W	228	Citizens O W	89
Peerless O W	178	Central O W	2,097
Total			3,722

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 16.—In pig irons prices continue weak, unsettled and nominal, and the stoppage of the mills in the southwest has checked all legitimate demand.

Iron manufactures have been a brisk market, a larger amount of business having been accomplished in distributing nails, bars, &c., than in any week since the panic. Prices are unchanged and steady.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

RANGING ROCK FOUNDRY.

Extra No 1	$41@42
No 1 C. pig iron	40@41
No 2 foundry	34@35
No 2 of mill	32@33
No 1 Tennessee foundry	36@39
No. 2 foundry	33@34
No. 2 or mill	30@31
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	38@39
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	35@36
No. 2 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	30@31
C C Car-wheel Iron—	
Ohio Hecla	65@
No. 1 Red river cold blast	57@
No. 2 Red river and Cottage	51@
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	51@
Nos. 5 and 6, of white iron	51@
C. Tennessee Car-wheel—	
No. 1 Dower cold-blast	55@56
No. 2 Dower cold-blast	50@53
White and mottled	39@48

—*Courier-Journal.*

Louisville Coal Market.

February 16.—We quote Pittsburgh at 14c retail, and 11c by the barge load or at. Indiana and Peacock Pottery at 12c@c. Kentucky 12@13 per bush. retail, and 9@10c@c at 30@35 per ton from yard.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 17, 1874.

REMARKS—Since our last report a large amount of coal has departed for Western and Southern ports, and we have also heavy shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures found an outlet to their destinations below. The rivers still continue in fine navigable order, and bid fair to remain so for some time to come.

We have little or no change to note in prices, nor can we report the volume of trade as materially increasing.

As there has been some slight changes in bacon and provisions, we give the following as the official rate of prices:

Hams, sugar cured extra, @ lb, 13c; shoulders, sugar cured @ lb, 9¼c; bacon shoulders @ lb, 8¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured @ lb, 16¾c; bacon clear sides, 10c @ lb; bacon clear rib sides 9¾c @ lb; rib sides 9¾c @ lb; mess pork @ bbl, $16 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, @ lb, 9½c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, 10¼c @ lb; refined do for summer use, in pails 11¼c @ lb; ham sausage, 10c; case hams, in 3 lb tin pails, 13¾c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 13¾c; refined, in 3 lb caddies, @ lb, 13¾c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, @ lb, 13¾c.

Flour is still on the downward plane, though our quotations of yesterday are not altered. We may remark, however, that the receipts are large and prices weaker.

Grain, all varieties, is weaker and a shade lower, in sympathy with the decline in the West.

Potatoes continue to arrive freely, causing holders to accept lower rates, a prime article still selling well up in the figures.

Butter is still in good demand, particularly for prime table, which falls far short of the demand.

The cheese market shows more signs of animation, prices firmer and demand better.

Groceries remain quiet at unchanged prices. Sugars and coffees hinge upon prices in the East, though dealers here are slow to rise or fall with them.

Eggs are in large receipt, the amount by river for the past twenty-four hours alone being 113 packages. Prices are weak and tendency lower.

Below will be found the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,503	Apples, bbls	166
Corn, sks	220	Barley, sks	850
Rye, sks	370	Oats, sks	1,099
Butter, pkgs	25	Baconf pcs	1,290
Potatoes, bush	4,3 6	Bacon, tcs	23

We omit extended quotations, but shall pay particular attention to the market in our next issue.

PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following summary of the receipts of leading articles in Pittsburgh for the last year (1873) will perhaps be interesting to your readers. It is taken from the detailed statement in your issue of 31st published February 7th, 1874. I have no means of comparison with the statistics of other cities for that year at hand, but think the tonnage of Pittsburgh will compare favorably with that of any Western city.

RECEIPTS.

Iron ore, tons	320,842
Hay in cars, loads	810,342
Coal—by water, tons	2,216,929
" by rail	2,014,924
	4,261,853
Coke—by rail and river, tons	684,619
Crude oil, barrels	2,035,194
Flour, barrels	369,604
Grain—bulk, bushels	1,536,288
" in sacks	3,329,795
	4,876,083

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Apples, barr's	70,197
Butter, packages	12,367
Bacon, pieces	349,694
Cheese, boxes	46,384

Owing to the fact that Pittsburgh has no Chamber of Commerce, and no provision as a city for the preparation of statistics of business, &c., we have no account of the export of the immense amount of manufactured articles from this place of iron, glass, steel, engines and machinery, &c., such as we ought to have, and such as no other city would be without; nor have we any account of the imports of groceries, dry goods, and the numerous articles entering into our consumption as a manufacturing city. About the only exception to this deficiency is that we have the exports of refined oil for 1873, which figures up 369,946 barrels. INDEX.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull, nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring @ 1 19a1 19¾; No. 2, $1 17¼ cash; $1 17¾ seller March, $1 19¾ seller April; No 3, $1 15. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 44¼a45c cash, 45c seller March, 46¾c seller April. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2, 41¾c cash, 41¾c seller March, 47¾ seller May. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 Spring 82a83c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2, $1 16a1 80; No 3, nominal $1 62a1 65.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 15 cash or seller March, $14 25a14 40 seller April. Lard dull at 8¼c cash or seller March. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; short rib meats seller April 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull at $6 25.

WHISKY—Market dull and unsettled at 95c bid, 96c asked.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 17.—Cattle—Receipts including reported arrivals, 1,207 head; total for the week 4,367 head. Market slow early in the morning at deadlock, buyers and sellers strong at 3@5c apart; owners holding for last week's prices, which could not be reunited; eastern buyers holding off for a decline with appearances in their favor.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 200 head; total for the week 11,300 head. Market slow, buyers and sellers wide apart, owners asking an advance which could not be allowed; western sheep @ $5 a7 90.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 500 head; total for the week 13,200 same time last week. Market very dull at $5 12½a5 50; heavy hogs $5 75a5 90. The competition between New York Central and Hudson River and Erie Railways has reduced freight on hogs to New York to 15c per cwt.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton easier at 16¼c. Flour dull; receipts 15,400 bbls; superfine western and State @ 90a5 05; common to good @ 40a5 50; good to choice @ 70a7 00; white wheat extra @ 07. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 spring @ 1 47a1 50; No 2 Milwaukee @ 1 52a1 53; Iowa and Minnesota spring @ 1 47a1 54. No. 1 spring @ 1 60a1 62; white spring @ 1 57. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Malt unchanged. Corn quiet; western mixed 44¼a44¾c; new white western 78@c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 59a61c; white 60a61¼c. Hay, hops, coffee, molasses and sugar unchanged. Sugar lower at 7¾c. Petroleum firmer; crude 7¾c; refined 15¾c. Turpentine steady at 49c. Eggs heavy at 20@25c. Pork heavy $16 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 8¾c; short 8¾c. Lard easier at 9 7 16c. Butter firm at 25a37c; Cheese firmer at 11a16¾c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Wool quiet and firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 54@57½c; extra 52@53½c; medium 52@53½c; coarse 45a50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50a52½c; medium 52¾@56c; coarse 45a50c. Combing washed 62¾a65c; combing unwashed 42¾a43c. Canada combing 62¾a65c; unwashed 42¾a43c; Canada combing 62a65c. Fine unwashed 36a39c; coarse and medium washed 53a39c; tub washed 54a57½c. Extra and combing pulled 45a50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 45a6c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Cotton steady with moderate demand at 15¾c. Flour very dull at $6 90@7 15. Wheat dull at 99@1c. Oats quiet at 45a45c. Rye dull; No 1 01a1 02. Barley firm; fall No 2 $1 80a1 85. Pork quiet at $15. Lard quiet at 8¾a8¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¾a7¾c. Bacon steady at 6¾a8¾@9c. Hogs dull; no choice offering; light $5 60a5 85; heavy $5 9a5 95; receipts 1,400 head, shipments 1,260 head. Whisky firm at 95c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There was more activity in some departments of trade to-day, but general business continues dull. Heavy standard sheetings fairly active and closely sold up. Light brown cottons quiet and unchanged. Colorados more active and firm. Prints in good package demand. Dress goods and hosiery improving. Woolens in moderate demand.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 21; No. 2, $1 18¾. Oats quiet; No 2, 40c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1, 68c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1 75.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 47@; extra white Michigan $1 46; amber Michigan $1 47. Corn dull and lower; high mixed spot new 29½c; seller April 60½c; seller May 61c. Oats dull and lower; Michigan 47c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 15; Ohio and Indiana extra family $5 50a8. Wheat quiet; red $1 51a1 63. Corn dull at 77c. Oats 55a70c. Petroleum firm but unchanged. Whisky $1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Flour very dull; superfine $4 50a5 06. Wheat dull at $1 55a1 60. Corn dull and lower at 75c. Oats steady at 52a56c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal 21a26c. Whisky nominal 92@93c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 17.—Wheat steady and quiet; No 1 red $1 55a1 57; No 2 $1 45. Corn quiet; old 69@70c; new 60@60c. Oats steady; No 1 State 48c; No 2, 46c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head. Market extraordinarily dull at $5 25a5 50 for live; $6 8a7 50 for city dressed, and $5 62a7 for western.

Nashville Market.

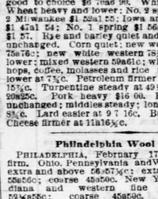
NASHVILLE, February 17.—Cotton steady with moderate demand at 13¾a13¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and lower at $1 00.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 94¾c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 17.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 59. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley nominal.



PRODUCES INK FOR EVERY DAY USE FOR 100 YEARS,
BY SIMPLY ADDING WATER.
(This apparatus contains a chemical product hitherto unknown in the Arts.)
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AND ALL STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $2.

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ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
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C. ABEL & CO.,
52 Office 116 SMITHFIELD St. Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent.

STERLING

quiet at $4 88 for sixty days, and $4 89¾ for sight. Customs receipts $420,000.

GOLD

closed at 112⅝, After selling at 112¾@112⅞. Carrying rates 3a5 per cent. Treasury disbursements $58,000. Clearings $59,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	5-20s, '67	120
5-20s, '62	117¾	5-20s, '65	119¾
5-20s, '64	119¾	New 5s	115¾
5-20s, '65	120¼	10-40s	115¾
5-20s, '65, new	119¾	Currency 6s	121½

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri	94½	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	66½	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	58	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	60		

STOCKS

opened quiet with a slight business until letters, purporting to come from the Presidents of Western Union and Toledo, Wabash and Western companies, were read, announcing an increase in the capital stock of these companies, when the market declined from ½ to ¾ per cent. under a heavy pressure to sell. Subsequently it was ascertained the letters were forgeries, when there was a rush to buy back stock sold, and a recovery of ¼ to 3 per cent took place in general list, but at the final close this was partly lost. The principal activity was in Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwest, Ohios, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred. Sales between ten and two o'clock, 165,000 shares, of which 49,000 were Western Union, 17,000 Union Pacific, 14,000 Wabash, 26,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwest common, 7,000 Ohios, and 7 Atlantic and Pacific preferred.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	74
W. U. Telegraph	78¾	Toledo & Wabash	50¾
Quicksilver	33	Do preferred	72
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	80	Terre Haute	14
American Express	60	Do preferred	33
U. S. Express	64½	Chicago and Alton	111¾
Pacific Mail	42	Ohio and Mississippi	32
New York Central	104¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	86½
Erie	22	Burlington & Quincy	111¾
Do preferred	36	Lake Shore	81¾
Harlem	131¾	Panama	31
Do preferred	138	Illinois Central	106
Michigan Central	91	Union Pacific	35¾
Pittsburgh	87¾	Central Pacific bonds	93¾
Northwestern	28¾	Union Pacific bonds	88
Do preferred	79	Hartford and Erie	2½
Rock Island	107	Delaware and Lackawanna	110½
New Jersey Central	103¾	Bankers' bills	4 84
St. Paul	32		

*Ex-Dividend.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Algeria	February 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	February 18	Glasgow.
Pommerania	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Egypt	February 21	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	February 21	Glasgow.
Great Western	February 21	Bristol.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	February 21	Liverpool.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.
Nevada	February 24	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 24	France.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Olympic	February 25	Glasgow.
Holsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon	February 21	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	February 19	Liverpool.
Neederland	February 20	Antwerp.
Vanderbilt	February 25	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 17, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 17, 1874.

River falling, with eight feet and a half of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 30 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 17, 1874.

River falling, with 17 feet 7 inches on the gauge. Departed—J. E. Rankin, for Pittsburgh, S. A. M; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M. Clear and cold.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, February 17, 1874.

River fifteen feet and falling. Boats passed down—Eagle, Alice Brown, Oakland, Nellie Speer, Tom. Reese No. 9, Coal City, Lake Erie No. 3, Belle Gowan, Valerian No. 2. Passed up—Coal Bluff.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—River twenty-five feet and rising. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Juniata, Pittsburgh; Fearless, Pittsburgh. Departed—Minnesota, Memphis; Shannon, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—River rising slowly, with ten feet six inches in canal, and eight feet six inches in Indian chute. Weather windy and cold. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. The Longworth came over the falls Monday night with some difficulty.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 17.—Cloudy and cold, with driving snow this afternoon. Mercury 20 to 36 degrees. River risen six inches. Fort List: Up—Silverthorn, Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Red Cloud, Ben Franklin. Down—Maria Annest, Shannon, Exporter, Quickstep. Business light, on account of the carnival.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—River still rising, with eighteen feet three inches in canal. Weather mild and cold. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 17.—Arrived—Glencoe, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; Idlewild, Evansville; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Arrington, Memphis; Glencoe, New Orleans. River risen two feet. Snowing all day. Mercury 32 degrees.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Rector	Houghton	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Jas. E. Rankin	Kemple	Matamoras.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darrington	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA ten feet three inches and falling. 58 degrees.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati.....W W Skillings, Kemple, 4 P. M.
Wheeling.....J. E. Rankin...Kemple, 2 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated ten feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather was cool Trade on the landing was not very active.

The steamer Belfast, is loading at St. for this city.

The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are falling at headwaters.

The towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is announced for St. Louis.

The steamer Esperanza, Captain Dunlavey, is announced for St. Louis on Saturday.

The steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

The towboat May Davage and barges, Captain Batchelor, is announced for St. Louis.

The steamer Stella is announced for sale by the Marshal, on Tuesday the 24th of this month.

The Monongahela Dredging Company has removed the coal from the boat recently sunk at No. 2.

The Mollie Ebert, Captain Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans this day.

The barge Traveler cleared from New Orleans on the 9th inst., for Brazil with 5,000 barrels of flour on board.

The towboat John Gilmore, from Nashville, passed Louisville with a tow of empty barges for this city, on Monday.

The punctual steamer James E. Rankin, Captain Kemple, takes her departure this day for Matamoras at 2 P. M.

The new Anchor Line steamer St. Genevieve will be finished and launched from the Carondelet ways next Wednesday.

The steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is en route for this city. She will return to Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

CAPT. W. T. BOARDMAN, late of the iron steamer John T. Moore, has taken command of the Red river steamer La Belle

FREIGHT TALL RUNNING.—The towboat Fearless, with five barges and two flats, made the run to Cincinnati in fifty-three hours. That will do.

THE Great Republic lays over at New Orleans until after Mardi Gras, and is to be used as a ferry, while the people are thronging the city during the carnival festivities.

THE steamer Thos. Sherlock disbursed $3,458 01 and received $2,994 22 at the city of Louisville during the year 1873, and yet that old fogy corporation has the cheek to say the canal and wharfage rates are reasonable.

CAPT. JO NATSON, an old river man, has a farm 50 miles from St. Louis, on the Illinois Missouri bluffs, has recently discovered a quarry of gray granite or stone on the place, which he imagines is as valuable as a gold mine.

THE fine passenger steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain J. T. Russell, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and way ports. This boat and officers are just the kind we like to recommend. Our friend C. A. Rosser will be found in the office.

THE following is the coal and coke departures: For Cincinnati—Charlie McDonald, 9 barges, 100,000 bushels; Charlie Brown, 4 barges of coke, 93,000 bushels, 8 barges coal, 115,000 bushels. For Louisville—Tiger, 7 barges and 3 flats, 90,000 bushels.

THE steamer Dexter's yawl has been turned into a ferryboat boat, and experts to deal out fifteen to multitudes of people along the Western rives. Several folks down this way are inditing for a few swallows of the yawl's cargo. The Vicksburg "Herald" man has them bad.

FRIDAY'S Memphis "Avalanche" says: The steamer Robert Semple, with four barges containing 2,000 tons of Arkansas river coal, is on her way out of the Lower Arkansas, destined to New Orleans. In passing the railroad bridge at Little Rock the other day, she struck a pier and scattered the tow, but it was afterward picked up for mutual profit.

THE Memphis "Avalanche" of the 13th says: A flatboat from Poker Point, twenty miles above this city, unloaded 90,000 cypress shingles at the levee yesterday. The last sales here were at $2 25 per thousand, and they were slow at that figure. The barge of the Coconnuk Ironclads, which passed up night before last, put off 700 packages of nails, 5 bales of cotton and 500 packages of glass and other Upper Ohio goods.

THE rival packets De Smet and Josie, running between St. Louis, Alton and Grafton, are having a hot time. Freights are carried at from 50c@$1 per cwt, and passengers travel in crowds at twenty-five cents per head. A good many years ago, say twenty-five, two steamers, named the Governor Briggs and Tempest, ran against each other in the same trade. The rivalry waxed so warm that passengers paid ten cents per head to travel, and a warm supper was thrown in for nothing.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS.—United States Marshal John Hall, on Tuesday morning, sold the steamboats J. Sharp McDonald, Oil Valley, and the Baltic. The sale took place on the Allegheny wharf in the presence of a large concourse of steamboatmen. The hoisting was quite animated, and the McDonald, which cost $70,000 was knocked down at $30,600, being sold to Messrs. Nies & Oliver. The Baltic was sold to Captain Clark for the sum of $12,800, and the Oil Valley to Messrs. J. C. Risher & Co. for $7,800.

THE Alton "Telegraph" publishes this: Thursday evening the "De Smet" left St. Louis about four blocks ahead of the steamer Josie, but before she got to the chain the Josie passed her under way and thereby proved what every person has always thought, that is, that the Josie is the fatest boat. And also this: "To Captain Bruner. The Jersey County grangers * * * support your effort to contend with a moneyed power, and we gave you our sympathy and desire you God speed, and I will say here say that the day is now dawning when the masters of our great rivers will be free to the man who does the will of the people."

ST. LOUIS.—The Sunday "Times" says: A number of steamer owners representing the towing which composes the New Orleans Packet Company, and Merchants' Southern line, held another meeting yesterday, which still resulted in their coming to an understanding as to the course to be pursued during the next twelve months. The arrangement, however, is not fully consummated yet, and until it is, cannot be made public. The new line will consist of at least thirteen fine steamers, which will be put with a punctuality that will entitle it to the respect and patronage of shippers, and no doubt result in advancing the interest of all concerned.

Old Time Boating.

NO. VII.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the spring of 1841, previous to the exciting race described in a former communication, the Boreas made a trip from St. Louis to Pittsburgh. In those days when on a fast boat every person from the Captain down to the cabin boy was proud of her. And the hands—especially the firemen—would on all occasions brag up their own "really boat" to such an extent that very often when the crews of two fast boats of the same number of boilers met on shore, it was the cause of very serious fights, which sometimes ended in loss of life. Firing with wood requires a great deal more skill that it does in the present day to fire with coal; consequently all the best firemen of the various ports were known and were in much demand, But many of them never could be hired to go on a slow boat. If asked by an owner if they would consider it an insult to be "dey didn't run on ole tubs no how." I heard of three crack firemen who shipped at St. Louis on a four-toiler boat—I believe the Georgia—reported to be fast, but they quit her as soon as she reached Louisville because she

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY, 17, 1874.

	Cents.
Boyd, Mrs. J. J., Kittanning, Pa	3
Geordan, Agis, Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Gillespie, Miss Rose, Freeport, Pa	3
Gillespie, Neal, Freeport, Pa	3
Hagan, Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Johnson, Daniel M., New York	3
Moore, David, Gardner, Kansas	3
Young, Frank, Butler, Pa	3

E. C. NEELEY, Postmaster.

Castle Shannon Railroad Officers.

Yesterday afternoon was held the annual election for President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected: President, M. D. Hays. Directors, H. M. Rolfe, Thos. J. Burchfield, James Kerr, M. D., James M. Taylor, Josiah Reamer, P. R. Flunkett, D. O. Cunningham, Wesley Wilson, Thos. N. Miller, John Jahn.

Reunion.

The members of the "Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company," who left Pittsburgh in 1849, for the New Eldorado, now living in and about Pittsburgh, will meet at the office of Messrs. M. F. Cassiday & Co., No. 138 Third avenue, February 19th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the coming reunion on the 17th of March next. Prompt attendance is desired by the committee.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning Mrs. R. Jones died very suddenly at her residence, No. 524 Preble avenue, Allegheny. She was in her accustomed good health Monday evening and at the time she retired, but yesterday morning when her husband awoke he found the dead body of his wife lying by his side. In the afternoon Coroner McCallin held an inquest upon the body. Dr. Riggs gave it as his opinion that death was caused by heart disease and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was twenty-five years of age and leaves a husband and two children.

Rolling Mill and Nail Factory for Sale.

The Eagle Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, in the Thirty-fourth ward, are to be sold at auction on the premises, at eleven o'clock, this forenoon. The establishment is one of the most complete of its kind in the country, being supplied with the latest improved machinery, and capable of turning out from sixteen to eighteen thousand tons of first-class merchant iron and nails per annum. The mill is in a desirable location, near to the coal supply, and surrounded by the dwellings of skilful workmen. Liberal terms will be given the purchaser, so that no more desirable opportunity could be given for the safe and profitable investment of capital. Those desiring to attend the sale should take the ferry at the foot of Penn avenue.

Pumping Works.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read Mr. Lowry's reply to my communication with some interest, notwithstanding he has failed to see or answer the point made by me, viz:

That the published statement of Mr. Lowry, as made to the Water Committee, that he had paid a large sum or any sum of money for labor done on city work, was unfounded.

Now this statement is *published*, and leaves a wrong impression on the public mind, in regard to which I am sensitive. Will Mr. Lowry please to state explicitly whether anybody else's money than mine paid a dollar of my labor accounts on city work?

The appraisement made for the State Commissioners was by J. L. Knox, John Snyder and A. Alston, all men of high standing, and was made upon responsibility, both parties having opportunity to be heard.

These gentlemen made a second appraisement, agreeing with their first within one or two hundred dollars. I know nothing of either Messrs. Devlin's or Martin's appraisement, or of those gentlemen, but presume they are fair men. I would be very unwilling, however, to offset their estimate against those of the appraisers, they depending upon accurate information from Mr. Lowry as to *what* they were to appraise.

Mr. Lowry's figures are very wrong, but as this cannot be of any public interest, I forbear to note his many errors.

JOHN DOUGLASS.

February 7, 1874.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Chris and Lena" was played to a full house last night, and met with even greater favor than on its first representation. Messrs. Baker and Farron are young artists, who have never before appeared here, and they ought to be pleased with their reception. They, however, give as good as they get, furnishing one of the healthiest and most entertaining amusements we have had here for a long time. The interest does not flag from the beginning to the end, but the laugh of appreciation and satisfaction grows louder and broader as the evening wears away. This piece will run through the week and prove a profitable attraction to all concerned.

Library Hall—"Martha."

The sale of seats for the second performance of Flotow's English opera, "Martha," to be given at Library Hall on to-morrow evening, by the Gounod Club, commenced yesterday at H. Kleber & Bros., Wood street, and was very largely attended. The indications, are that the attendance will be nearly if not quite as large as that of last week. The sale will continue to-day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Mocholla brothers, and their unfathomable box trick, may be seen at the matinee this afternoon,fin addition to a largenumber of other attractive performers.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Robert and James Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co. was not proceeded with yesterday, several of the jurors having to serve on election boards.

The case of Joseph N. McKinney vs. James T. Wood et al., an action of replevin and previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Abner L. Steele to Wm. L. Durant, on motion of Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, attorneys for assignee, the Court appointed Wm. Barton and John Schuman to appraise the estate and effects assigned.

In order that the lawyers might be free to attend the Bar meeting elsewhere reported, court adjourned shortly after noon.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
Phillips vs. Cluley.
Waughter vs. Barnett, Sr.
Kreibisch vs. Stearn.
Call vs. Grimes.
Owens vs. Robinson township, et al.
McGovern vs. the City Bank.
McNamee vs. O'Neill.
Smith et al., vs. Canan et al.
Devore vs. Simpson et al.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
Lanigan vs. Shady Side B. & L. A.
Good vs. Fary.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., previously reported is still on trial.

In the case of Mary Ross vs. The Executors of William Maloney; a verdict of $245 was rendered for plaintiff.

A verdict for for plaintiff for $100 was found in the case of Young & Booth for use of S. S. Watterson vs. A. P. Crozier.

The Court adjourned at noon.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McDonald for use vs. O'Neill.
McDonald vs. McCartney et al.
Spengler vs. Meyer.
Gibson & Nelson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Mellon vs. Baum.
Miller for use vs. McGinnis.
Deckart vs. Trapp.
Beisel vs. Garber.
Traurman et al vs. Saul et al.
Mahon vs. Kruger.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME REVIVED.

Three Unsuspecting Gentlemen Fleeced Out of $599.

The nefarious business of playing on men's kindness and credulity for the purpose of fleecing them out of their money, has again been revived in our city. The rascals who carry on this business, known as,"confidence operators," were remarkably successful in playing their little games on Monday night and yesterday morning. They succeeded in cheating three men out of $399. The first gentleman, named Buxley, met a new friend at the Union Depot, on Monday night, who asked him to take charge of a trunk, which he did. When the party with the trunk had reached the elevator building they were stopped by an agent, who demanded seventy-nine dollars charges on the trunk. The owner of the trunk hadn't that amount of money with him, but if his new friend would loan it to him till he could go across the street, it would be returned. Now the new friend was left with the trunk, and he is still waiting, although satisfied that he is swindled out of seventy-nine dollars.

The second gentleman fleeced was H. B. Ambrose, from Port Clinton, O. Yesterday morning a stranger who appeared to be lame asked him to assist himself and family aboard the train. Mr. Ambrose was about to do so, when a fright agent stepped up and demanded a bill of $220 from the lame man. He had nothing but a check on the Third National Bank for $900, payable to "James Williams." If Mr. Ambrose would take the check and give his friend the amount, he would save him a world of trouble. Mr. A. did so, and he is now satisfied that he has lost money to the amount of $220. James Felix, of Cleveland, was the third victim. Yesterday morning, last, was the third victim. Yesterday morning, last, at the Monongahela House, he formed the acquaintance of Mr. James Williams, of same his dear friend Mr. Williams, and handed the latter the check to hold as security. Then Mr. Felix went up to his room in the hotel, and asked Mr. Williams to wait for him. Mr. W. did wait, but after several hours he got tired, and then he went to the office and ascertained that Mr. Felix was not lodging there—nor had he been. Now the detectives are actively engaged in looking for Mr. Felix and his accomplice, but thus far Mr. F. has not been seen.

THE ELECTION.

REPUBLICAN TICKET TRIUMPHANT.

McCarthy Mayor, Magee Treasurer, and Snodgrass Controller.

Mr. Phillips Chosen Mayor of Allegheny.

The elections in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny took place yesterday and, among the politicians, created great interest although the vote was comparatively light. This was especially the case in this city, where a large proportion of the Republicans staid away from the polls and, in consequence, rendered our majority much smaller than there was reason to expect. Considering the vote brought out, however, and the bitter and relentless war made upon our candidate for Mayor, Republicans have reason to congratulate themselves upon their complete victory. Mr. William C. McCarthy was elected Mayor, Christopher L. Magee Treasurer, and Robert M. Snodgrass Controller. Mr. McCarthy has a majority over Guthrie, so far as returns have been received, of 1,226. The election districts yet to be heard from will increase these figures. While the excitement among those who, creditably, take an active interest in elections, ran high, we are pleased to note the fact that nowhere were there any disturbances.

In Allegheny a considerable vote was polled, and there being four candidates for Mayor—the only city office to be filled—much excitement existed. It will be seen by reference to the returns published below that Mr. David L. Smith, the regular Republican, was beaten by both Messrs. Phillips and Fairley, the Independent candidates. Mr. Ormsby Phillips was elected Mayor over Mr. Fairley, his next highest competitor, by thirty-four votes. Considering the opposition Mr. Smith had to contend with his vote is highly flattering.

RETURNS OF PITTSBURGH ELECTION.

Soon after seven o'clock a large crowd assembled at the Lincoln Club Rooms, and, pending the arrival of returns, the probabilities were canvassed with interest. By ten o'clock enough had been received from, including some of the heaviest opposition districts, to ensure the election of Mr. McCarthy—whose success ensured that of Messrs. Magee and Snodgrass—and the liveliest satisfaction was expressed thereat. The arrival of Mr. McCarthy at eleven o'clock increased the enthusiasm, and he was complimented by three hearty cheers. Mr. McCarthy declined to make a speech, but warmly thanked his friends, individually, for their aid and for their congratulations. Following are the returns so far as received:

PITTSBURGH.

WARDS	MAYOR. McCarthy, R.	MAYOR. Guthrie, D.	MAYOR. Hirschberger, T.	MAYOR. McCarthy, ind.	TREASURER. Magee, R.	TREASURER. Hansen, D.	CONTROLLER. McGraw, ...	CONTROLLER. Snodgrass, R.	CONTROLLER. Morgan, ...
1st	287	139		148	290	200		211	218
2d	229	215	12	14	240	171	9	209	176
3d	157	127		30	157	127		181	117
4th	169	301							
5th	96	92		383	115	326		125	325
6th	406	236		10	403	223		416	227
7th	258	166	11	142	291	107	8	439	107
8th	431	155	15	276					
9th	258	247		11					
10th	406	196	6	204	397	190		408	187
11th									
12th, 1 p	254	108		136	235	97	541	83	5
12th, 2 p	50	29		21					
13th, 1 p	382	362	6	21	356	187	275	304	2
13th, 2 p	231	194		37	229	190	229	195	2
14th, 1 p	60	129							
14th, 2 p	129	133	12						
17th, 1 p				69	175	65	175	59	
17th, 2 p	121	196		61	63	172	59	174	
18th	90	91		3	89	91		89	
19th	146	179			29	328	111	295	110
20th	146	179			29	328	111	295	110
21st, 1 p	270	172	14	48	265	135		271	142
21st, 2 p									
22d, 1 p	34	64			30				
22d, 2 p	14	26			14				
23d	82	81		43	85			83	84
24th	225	75		2	180			178	2
25th	225	75		2	180			178	2
26th, 1 p	479	237		17	477				
26th, 2 p									
27th, 2 p	72	2		3	73	3		70	3
28th	204	163	11	27					
29th	224	163	11	27					
30th	224	163	11	27					
31st	103	32		66	106			106	
32d	103	32		66	106			106	
33d	42	82	1	43	85			83	84
34th	42	82	1	43	85			83	84
35th	36	40	17	1	44	40	13	43	39
36th	217	151	19	11	211	153	93	149	84
37th	107	70	15	37					

ALLEGHENY.

WARDS.	Smith, R.	Fairley, D.	Phillips, Ind.	Stevenson, D.
First	69	387	161	5
Second	105	449	204	15
Third, 1st precinct	293	296	100	12
Third, 2d precinct	111	376	209	9
Third, 1st precinct	119	362	274	4
Fourth, 2d precinct	104	75	145	2
Fifth	111	376	209	9
Sixth	97	338	400	7
Seventh	91	341	226	20
Eighth	52	62	152	4
Ninth	22	78	145	33
Tenth	22	107	100	4
Eleventh	22	107	100	4
Total	1621	2570	2356	130

Mr. Phillips over Fairley, 34.
Mr. Phillips over Smith, 949.

MORE THIEVES CAPTURED

Stolen Silverware Recovered—The Accused Committed for Trial.

Monday afternoon a traveling salesman from New York, named W. F. Tryon, discovered that his valise, containing a valuable lot of silverware, had been stolen from his room at the St. James Hotel, Liberty street. He immediately left word of the fact and a list and description of the property stolen, at the Mayor's office.

Yesterday morning Detective Scott learned that a trio of men had been in the "Dive" saloon, Liberty street, trying to sell samples of silverware. The officer repaired to the saloon and there captured two strangers, giving their names as John Jones and George Simmons, and the valise belonging to Mr. Tryon. The parties were at once conveyed to the Mayor's office, where the valise was opened, and an examination revealed the following contents: Two silver castor frames, a jewel casket, one napkin ring, salt stand, four pie knives, cake cutter, sample spoons and knives. A silver call bell and some napkin rings, and other pieces of silver stolen and enumerated in the list left at the office by Mr. Tryon, were not found, and it is supposed the parties sold them.

Upon the person of Simmons was found a pawn ticket calling for an overcoat, and a silver tobacco box, shaped like a watch, which was apparently new. On the persons of both were also found railroad car keys of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. In explaining the possession of those keys, they claim to have been employed on the railroad, and that they are from Cleveland. The ticket for the overcoat was presented at the pawn shop and the coat pawned. It is of very fine cloth, of a greenish color, and in the inside breast pocket was found business cards of "Dives," in Cleveland.

The prisoners, both pretty hard looking fellows, were handcuffed and removed to the lock-up to await further developments, viz.: the probable arrest of the third party—the ringleader. This fellow is described as rather a good-looking man, roundly built and wearing a sandy moustache and light overcoat. He was in company with Simmons and Jones when they called at the "Dive" last evening for supper, and afterwards returned with the satchel, and asked permission to leave it in charge of the proprietor until he would call for it this morning. He, at that time offered some of the silver ware for sale. Shortly after the arrest of Simmons and Jones, the ringleader called at the "Dive" and, inquiring for his companions, was informed that they had been arrested. He immediately "skipped out," and has not been seen or heard of since. The two men arrested had a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Acting Mayor, and were committed for trial.

SUIT FOR ROYALTY.

James Rees vs. James Wood's Executors—$18,000 Claimed.

In the District Court, yesterday, James Rees, through his counsel, John Barton, Esq., filed a bill in equity against James T. Wood and others, executors of the late James Wood, to recover some $18,000 alleged to be due him, for royalty upon a patent for the manufacture of hot pressed nuts and washers. The patent was originally issued to James Rees and Henry Carter (now deceased). Rees subsequently sold his interest in the patent, and was to receive three dollars and thirty-three cents per ton royalty on all nuts manufactured and sold by the purchasers and their assignees. James Wood, in time, became the sole proprietor of the patent. The manufacture and sale of nuts under said letters patent were continued by James wood until November 7th, when he died, and the same were continued by his legatees, devisees or executors down to the 26th of August, 1872, when the letters patent finally expired, during which time large quantities of hot pressed nuts and washers were manufactured and sold, amounting to many thousands of tons; and during this time large sums of money were received by Wood, or those acting under his authority from others, infringing and manufacturing nuts and washers by the mode and process, machinery and appliances covered and secured by the letters patent.

The plaintiff complains that James Wood, during his lifetime, and his executors since his decease have not rendered to him full and final accounts of the nuts and washers manufactured under the letters patent, and of money received by him, or those acting under his authority, from others, and he believes that upon a full and final account being taken and settlement made, there would be at least $15,900 to $18,000 coming to him.

The usual equitable relief is asked for from the court.

A DISPATCH from Butler, Pa., was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, which requested the Chief of Police to keep a sharp lookout for John H. Wise, who murdered a man at that town on Sunday last. Wise is described as a man twenty-five years of age, five feet high, with dark brown eyes, and wearing a moustache, side whiskers and goatee.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Forty-seventh Annual Report—Interesting Prison Statistics.

We have before us the forty-seventh annual report of the Board of Prison Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary. The report opens with the declaration that the criminal population of the United States, in confinement, is estimated at 40,000, and then enters upon a discussion of the best methods of managing this large class. The system of "solitary confinement," which has prevailed in this State so long is characterized as entirely wrong, and the Board has entered upon the plan of making the convicts support themselves as far as possible. The Board say:

We have made decided progress this year in the congregate work of the shops. Three of these are now in successful operation. In the cigar shop, which is operated by the officers of the institution, there are eighty men employed on task work, and they have turned out, ready for market, as many as ten thousand cigars per day, and of such a quality as to find a ready and constantly extending market.

The great and crowning feature of our success, however, in this department of labor, is found in the two shops for the manufacture of shoes. These are under the management and control of Messrs. W. E. Schmertz & Co., of the city of Pittsburgh, contractors. With these gentlemen we have made an arrangement for a per diem allowance for the labor of the prisoners employed, at a price which is satisfactory and rewarding. They have introduced the most modern and perfect machinery, and turn out work equal to any of a similar character made in the United States; these shops are not as large as we could wish. Not more than eighty-five men can be employed in both; but with this small force and restricted room, they are turning out between four and five hundred pairs of finished shoes per day.

The task under the old *regime* was from four to six pairs of shoes per week for each man. Now eighty-five men are earning more money for the State than four hundred would have done heretofore in any one year. We wish to enlarge this branch of business, and make it hereafter the *specialty* of the Western Penitentiary. In order to do this, however, we must have more shop room. We have the ground unoccupied, and need merely a plain brick building, sufficiently large to accommodate all our remaining, and now unoccupied prisoners. The cost of the building will be a mere bagatelle, and the amount we ask to be appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose would be returned in one year, out of the profits of the labor of prisoners who are now comparatively idle.

THE REMOVAL.

The question of the removal of the Western Penitentiary to some other location, at present, we think, is at rest. The Commission appointed by the Legislature to look into this matter held several meetings, but as, finally, without having arrived at any definite unanimity of purpose.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations asked of the Legislature for the coming year are as follows:

Salaries of officers	$24,350
Repairs to building	2,500
Steam pipes, Block A	2,000
Workshop building	15,000
Library	500
	$44,350

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

Warden Wright reports the population as follows:

We commenced the year with	461
Received during the year	172
Total population	633
Discharged by expiration of sentence	9
Discharged by commutation of sentence	151
Discharged by pardon	23
Discharged by escape	1
Discharged by death	6
	190

Leaving in confinement January 1st, 1874 . . . 443

Of those received during the year, there were White males, 149; white females, 8; mulatto males, 11; mulatto female, 1; black males, 9; total, 172.

MANUFACTURES.

The cigar department has been greatly enlarged. Eighty men are now employed. The production of the year being 1,687,900 cigars, or 300 per cent. more than in 1872.

In the Weaving Department the sales of goods have been limited in quantity, and unsatisfactory in the prices realized. A new style of striped goods, called "Penitentiary," made with the advantages of steam power, having almost superseded our prison-made checks in this market. For these reasons the looms were removed from block 4, and the prisoners therein transferred to other labor. In the fall, owing to the panic, business became so completely prostrated that other looms have since been put in and checks shall be manufactured. The yield for the year is only 85,570 yards of all the fabrics manufactured; being 44,110 yards less than last year.

It is not probable that hand loom weaving in the cells can ever again be a successful competitor with immense establishmtnts possessing the advantages of improved machinery, division of labor and larger capital. It is confessedly unprofitable, and for that and other reasons of a moral and physical character, I do not think it necessary to recommend a return to it as a leading branch of labor in this institution.

INSTRUCTION.

The Warden says: In addition to the judicious effects of steady habits, roused into healthful activity by well directed labor, religious and secular instruction has been wisely called to aid in the struggle with crime.

The various religious services in the Chapel and Sabbath School have been faithfully and regularly held. On the part of the prisoners there has always been careful and at times profound attention. Our Sabbath School is very interesting, much of its success being due to the faithful band of teachers, who have so long rendered their valuable services. The Day School; in which we have a competent teacher, is an important addition to the other elements at work in this institution of reform.

Shoemaking in the cells is not a remunerative business, and for many years "the gain has not been to the institution" in addition to the convict as a relief to fill up the measure of his time." In the belief that the tedium of separate confinement could be changed for the better, certain admitted improvements have been gradually made. But it was only a few months ago that the Board decided to make an important change in the prison labor.

On April last, the Board instructed that the prisoners hitherto engaged at shoemaking in the cells should be transferred to shops as rapidly as arrangements could be made. Under these arrangements eighty-five men are now employed at shoemaking in shops. For their labor the penitentiary receives fifty cents per man. If suitable shop room were available, the same parties could speedily furnish employment for many others.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Owing to the depression in trade and the transitional condition of the prison, the financial returns are not as great as in others more favorably situated as to facilities for, or character of employment.

In every other aspect the results are of a most favorable character; the good conduct of the prisoners generally; excellent progress in the several shops, and good reports from many discharged prisoners, give ample assurance of the correctness of the views which caused the Board to advocate and ultimately secure an ameliorated discipline.

SANITARY.

Dr. Rankin reports seven deaths during the year, but the general health of the inmates has been good.

During the year there were six cases of the various forms of insanity in the prison, who were all, with one exception, received in an insane condition; five of them were so far gone as to be entirely incapable of engaging in any kind of employment, two were under treatment in the hospital during the greater part of the year, being totally unable to take care of themselves; the other four were not so completely mentally incapacitated, but were able to take some care of themselves in their cells.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EIGHT of the Ft. Wayne freight car thieves will have a hearing before Acting Mayor Nellie this morning.

JAS. COOPER who was arrested for the larceny at Pittock's bookstore Monday evening, had a hearing yesterday afternoon and was committed to jail for trial.

OFFICER Gray of Allegheny, yesterday recovered another lot of silverware, consisting of a waiter, fruit plate and silver dish, from a house on Rebecca street.

MESSRS. Robert E. Schwartz & Co. have started one of their window glass factories. This is the only factory in the city in operation at present, excepting two four pot furnaces worked by the proprietors themselves.

AN alarm of fire was sounded yesterday from box 134, occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of a dwelling house on Carson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, South Side. The fire was extinguished with but little damage.

ALBERT WHITE, a colored man, employed at the Union Depot, made an information before Acting Mayor O'Donnell, charging Henry Fuhr, a pawnbroker, with receiving a thirty dollar gold breast pin, which he knew at the time was stolen.

THE Pottsville *Standard* thus proves the truth of the old saying that you must go from home to hear the news: "The notes of the Niles Iron Company at Pittsburgh have been counterfeited and its hands are on a strike. Trouble never comes singly."

Yesterday morning John Hall, Esq., United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania sold the following steamers to the following persons at the prices named: "S. S. McDonald" to O'Neil & Oliver for $30,600; the boat cost $70,000. "Baltic" to Captain Clark for $12,800, and the "Oil Valley" to J. C. Risher & Co. for $7,800.

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock, a meeting of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company will be held at the office of Messrs. M. F. Cassidy & Co., No. 138 Third avenue, near Smithfield street. The object of the meeting will be to make arrangements for a re-union of those who participated in the adventures of the company so many years ago. The Enterprise Company passed the plains to California in 1849. It then numbered over four hundred. Now only about fifty can be found.

TO-DAY is Ash-Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. It is so called because of the custom in the Catholic Church of sprinkling consecrated ashes over the heads of the priests and assembled people. The custom is said to have been instituted by Pope Gregory the Great, who became supreme Pontiff in A. D. 590, and died 604. The Church of England observes the day by a communion service, and reading the curses hurled at impenitent sinners. Lent now extends through forty days from Ash-Wednesday; formerly it was kept but for forty hours; it was then extended to thirty-six days, and afterwards four more days were added, making it forty days.

BAR MEETING.

Tributes to the Hon. H. B. Swoope.

A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar was held yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, in the United States Court room.

Hon. Wilson McCandless presided, and the Judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts were chosen Vice Presidents.

On motion of Mr. W. S. Purviance, the following named persons were elected Secretaries: Messrs. D. T. Watson, J. M. Stoner, J. H. Baldwin, William P. Schide, Jr., and W. L. Chaffant.

Mr. A. M. Brown moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five on resolutions.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. A. M. Brown, W. S. Purviance, W. M. Atcheson, J. F. Slagle and Josiah Cohen to constitute the Committee.

The Committee then retired to prepare resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. Bayne, County District Attorney, arose and said tribute to the memory of the deceased. He remarked that Mr. Swoope had his faults, but his merits far transcended his faults. He was one of the most able and brilliant advocates that had ever appeared at the bar of this county.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayne's address, Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, late United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

2. That in his demise the Bar of Pittsburgh and the State have lost a most accomplished advocate and an able and upright lawyer, and the country and nation an official distinguished for the great ability, fidelity and zeal with which he performed the responsible duties of his high office.

3. That in his untiring energy, his habits of study and of thorough research into all the branches of his profession, his eloquence, his accomplished scholarship, his great knowledge of men and of the world, we recognize some of the elements of his character which won for him the high position he had attained at the bar and commanded for him the admiration and respect of his associates in the profession.

4. We tender to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, in this, the hour of their great affliction.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, eulogistic speeches were made by A. M. Brown, Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. De Camp, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Powers and others. The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Carnahan moved the appointment of a committee of lawyers to attend the funeral at the house.

His Honor Judge McCandless said the committee should go to Clearfield.

Col. Bayne suggested that the bar in a body attend the funeral at the house, and that a committee accompany the body to Clearfield. Carried.

Mr. Hampton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the judges of the several courts of the county of Allegheny, and of the United States Circuit and District Courts, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, be requested to have entered on their minutes the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Ward Elections.

But few returns of the elections for Councils and ward officers, and we defer until to-morrow the publication of them. In many of the wards, owing to the fact that, under the new Constitution, the count is not commenced until the polls close, the Election Board did not complete their labors until an advanced hour this morning. We hear of important changes in several parts of the city, some of which we note. The report current last evening, that Col. Wm. Phillips had been defeated in the Second ward, is not correct. In the First ward the whole Republican ticket is elected. Mr. Robert Watson was defeated in the Sixteenth ward, as was also Mr. John W. Riddell, in the Seventeenth ward.

It may be stated that Mr. Thomas Sanky was run for Common Council in the Twenty-fourth ward without his consent or aid, yet he received a very respectable vote.

ADDITIONAL OHIO NEWS.

On Saturday evening last, a man by the name of George Cunningham, residing near Marshalville, was found dead, lying face downwards in a small stream of water about eight inches in depth. The deceased was a road supervisor, and it is supposed that in opening a culvert to prevent the water from injuring the road bed, he was taken with a fit, and falling with his face in the water, was drowned.

The city fathers of Alliance rented their jail to the township trustees for $30 per month, light and heat being included. The trustees have no lodging place for tramps and when it was found necessary to entertain a couple of culprits they were stowed away for a few days at an expense of $30.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* published a long letter from H. H. Gies to his niece, and the letter proves him to be a base seducer as well as a professional abortionist.

The Marietta *Register* says: The following are the names of a family of eleven children in this county, the father being a minister in good standing: Lela Vo, female; Laco Tu, male; Fona Le, female; Alga Po, male; Vola Ta, female; Viola Fa, female; Guru Fa, female; Ona Ma, male; Nena Ra, female; Reno Do, male; Roma Va, male.

A few weeks ago a family near Wheelersburg, Scioto county, ate pork partially cooked, all became sick, and one or two of them died. An examination showed the presence of trichina in the flesh.

Ninety-one persons have joined the M. E church at Alliance since the commencement of the recent revival.

During the past week Delaware has made about fifty tramps earn their meals by working on the road.

The lawyers at Tiffin are prospering. They have already 167 cases on their docket. It all comes of having two female attorneys.

The Canton District Conference has passed a resolution asking "brethren and sisters" not to travel about teaching and exhorting without a license."

Rev. Samuel Walcott, D.D., for thirteen years pastor of Plymouth church, Cleveland, has resigned, and preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last.

POLITICAL.

General.

Of the towns in St. Lawrence county, New York, twenty-seven have elected Republican supervisors and three have elected Democrats. The city of Ogdensburg elects four supervisors in May, at the time of the charter election.

The statistics of the New York Assembly give twenty-five farmers, twenty-four lawyers, thirteen merchants, eleven manufacturers, five physicians, one undertaker, one butcher, one distiller, one editor and one gentleman. One hundred of the one hundred and twenty-eight members are natives of New York.

It is now reported from Tennessee that Congressman Maynard has no inclination to be the Republican nominee for Governor of that State, and the choice will probably fall upon Isaac Emerson, W. F. Jones, or Judge Key.

The Knoxville *Daily Chronicle* publishes a long letter from Senator Brownlow on the Civil Rights bill. He decidedly opposes the mixed school feature of the bill, and says it would destroy free schools in the South. He advises the colored people to tell Congress that they do not want mixed schools. He also favors the use of Bibles in the schools.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in Saturday's paper, gives a list and description of parties which had distinct candidates at the recent British election—twenty-six in all. Rather mixed. Per contra, the American papers are noticing the strange fact that the party platforms of the two great parties in this country are almost identical, as put forth by recent conventions in Connecticut. There is nothing but one resolution in each platform by which the reader could determine which party resolved it.

The Forest Panic.

Some writers connected with the leather and lumber interests constantly ply the press with panicky paragraphs about the waste of the forests, the enormous destruction of trees, and the danger of the exhaustion of the supply. Just now a fresh start has been given to this sort of thing by a newspaper alarm about what is called the danger of a hemlock famine. Bark is the essential element in tanning, and the production of hides and leather having risen to colossal proportions in the United States, the usual exaggerated stories are put in circulation as to the enormous destruction of forests. As to the dependence to be placed on such things a single statement in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* will serve to illustrate the subject. It is that in the Western part of Pennsylvania alone there will be found hemlock forests large enough in extent to supply the needs of the tanning interests of the whole country for fifty years to come, leaving out of the question the discovery of new tanning agents. Yet this is only one region, and in Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, there are immense forests of oak and hemlock." The *Reporter* properly observes: "We do not believe in the total annihilation of our pine, spruce and hemlock forests within a hundred years, unless some more destructive agent than the legitimate uses of lumbering and tanning sweeps them off," and it adds, to that many writers forget, that "the benefits derived from the pioneering proclivities of tanners are of more benefit to the nation in clearing and bringing into cultivation of vast districts of the country otherwise comparatively useless, than the injury done to the forests would amount to."—*Philadelphia North American.*

A bill has been introduced in the Iowa Legislature making marriage licenses issued in one county good in all counties of the State. The necessity for this measure grew out of a controversy between the church and the State.

The New Haven police have forbidden the newsboys crying their papers on Sunday morns ing. Perhaps they will prevent the poor boy crying for bread also.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

NO PROGRESS IN CHINA.

LONDON, February 17.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: The government has prohibited the publication of the *Progress* newspaper.

THE SITE OF SINAI DISCOVERED.

LONDON, February 17.—Dr. Beke, an English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mt. Sinai. It is situated one day's journey northeast of the village of Akabah, Arabia, at an altitude of five thousand feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions which he copied.

CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF LORDS.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, February 17.—Two members of the late Cabinet, Messrs. Cardwell and Chichester Fortescue, also, Mr. Hammond, late of the Foreign Office, Sir Thos. Freemantle and Viscount Enfield, will be called to the House of Lords.

GLADSTONE MINISTRY RESIGNED—DISRAELI SUMMONED.

LONDON, February 17.—Gladstone was received by the Queen at Windsor this afternoon, when he formally tendered to Her Majesty his resignation and that of his colleagues. Disraeli has been summoned, and will go to Windsor Castle to-morrow. He conferred to-day with several of the members of the last Conservative ministry. The new government is already partially constructed and will be completed within a week. All the members of Parliament for Ireland have been selected, and are classified as follows: Liberals 15; Conservatives 80; Home Rulers, nearly all of whom may be considered Liberals, 58.

ILLNESS OF ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH.

Sir Francis Pettit Smith, Controller of the Patent Office Musuem, at South Kensington, died last night, aged sixty-six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—NOMINATIONS FOR PEERAGE.

LONDON, February 18.—All the Parliamentary elections have now been held, except one in Wexford. The House of Commons stands as follows: Conservatives, 348; Liberals and Home Rulers, 302. Gladstone has nominated Viscount Enfield, Messrs. Cardwell, Hammond, and Chichester Fortescue for the peerage.

The *Times* this morning says: "We must be prepared for a time to see Gladstone decline the guidance of his party, and withdraw from the duties which he has hitherto discharged."

THE FINAL ESTIMATE.

LONDON, February 18.—The *Times* says the final result of the elections may be exactly stated as follows: Conservatives returned, 351; Liberals and Home Rulers, 302. Of these, 406 were elected after a contest. The total number of votes